THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "PERUVIAN" OFF FATHER POINT.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

PRUSSIAN TROOPS ENTER HOLSTEIN.

THE WAR VIRTUALLY COMMENCED

AUSTRIANS CONCENTRATING AT ALTONA.

A COLLISION HOURLY EXPECTED.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Father Point, June 18.—The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry on the 8th instant, has passed this point. The steamships *Virginia*, *Bavaria*, and *Java* had arrived out.

The Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Altona, where a collision is expected. These movements are regarded as a virtual commencement of the war.

In the House of Commons the opposition had attempted a surprise on the Government, by moving a postponement of the Franchise clause in the Reform bill, but were defeated by a majority of 21 for the Government. Walpole's amendment was also rejected, the Government majority being 14.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, June 8.—Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to 71,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with an advance, which was lost, and closed at a decline of ⅛@¼d. on the week. Sales to speculators 6500 bales, and to exporters 9500 bales. Orleans middling was quoted at 13½d. The sales on Friday amounted to 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, with an advance of ⅛@¼d., caused by advices per steamer *Java*.

Breadstuffs are firm. Provisions quiet but steady.

London, July 8.—Consols closed at 86@86½ for money. United States Five-twenties, 64@64½; Illinois Central, 75@75½; Erie Railroad, 40@41. The bullion in the Bank has increased £1,400,000 during the week.

Londonderry, June 8.—Arrived from Mobile, American Eagle, at Havre; George V and Jane Bishop, at Liverpool. Arrived from Philadelphia, Magdelenne, at Flushing. Arrived from Savannah, Rivalen and Squando, at Liverpool. Arrived from New Orleans, Elcrte de la Mer, at Havre; Garibaldi, G. Mosby, and Galena, at Liverpool. Arrived from Galveston, Leuita and St. Marie, at Liverpool. Arrived from Apalachicola, Helen P. Cooper, at Liverpool.

The Great War Crisis, and Hopes and Fears of the Peoples—Italy on the March, and in Face of the Quadrilateral in Force—Financial Condition of Austria, Prussia, and Italy—Napoleon's Desperate Alternative after the Congress Failure, Etc.

THE WAR CRISIS.

FORWARD, MARCH.

From the Dublin Evening Mail, June 6.

The Italian army seems to be still advancing. Four days ago it rested on the Oglio, but it has crossed that river, as also the river Mella, and is now *en echelon* on the Chiesa.

Gialdini, with the 4th Army Corps in Bologna, is in front of that part of Venetia which is outside of and to the right of the Quadrilateral.

The 3d Corps, under Della Rocca, is extended midway between Bologna and Piacenza, which is the headquarters of the army.

Cucchieri's Corps is in its former position, and the 1st Corps, under Giovanni Durando, is extended, from Lodi Brescia General Cevale, with his Division, occupies the latter Laio, Lenarto, Menechiaro and Bergamo are occupied by brigades.

The divisions of the Neapolitan General Pianelli and the Garibaldian General Sirtori are distributed in the centre at Crema, Soregina, Orzinova, and Soceino.

A division is also posted at Pizzighettone Casale Pusterlenzo, Condogno, St. Angelo, and Proghetto, so as to form a junction between Lodi and Pizzighettone.

Thus the advanced guard of the army is facing the Quadrilateral between Verona and Mantua, while the rearguard for the present rests on the Adda and the Po. By this arrangement the post of honor and of danger seems to be reserved for the 1st Corps, under Durando, an old and tried soldier, who fought with great skill and bravery in the two previous Italian campaigns, and defended Vicenza against Radetsky with great obstinacy, though with a greatly inferior force.

CAN ITALY GET INTO VENETIA?—THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Paris, June 1.—(Correspondence of the London *Times*).—Some French papers have expressed an opinion that an Italian army may, with a fair chance of success, attempt the conquest of the Austro-Venetian provinces. There are however, great difficulties to be overcome by an Italian invading army.

The Mincio must first be crossed. That river is forty miles long, from Lake Garda, whence it derives its source, to Governolo, where it falls into the Po, and it is throughout sufficiently deep to present a serious obstacle to an invading army. An army attempting to cross the Mincio would find itself between two formidable fortresses, Mantua on its right and Peschiera on its left. These two fortresses are not more than twenty miles distant from each other.

Peschiera, situated north-northwest of Mantua and little more than a mile from Verona, rests on Lake Garda, of which it occupies the southern extremity at the source of the Mincio. The population is not more than 3000, and the fortifications are not extensive, but there is a vast intrenched camp close to the town, capable of accommodating 15,000 troops. It would be impossible to attack Peschiera with any chance of success on the side of Lake Garda. Any vessels attempting to approach would be destroyed by the guns of the fort, and the Austrians are, moreover, masters of Lake Garda. A narrow paved road, defended by two *tetes-du-pont*, serves as a communication between the intrenched camp and the town. The camp commands Peschiera and the entire plain around it, and would render the town untenable were it captured. It has been compared to the bastion Malakoff at Sebastopol. Peschiera is the weakest of the four fortresses which constitute the Quadrilateral.

Mantua is situated on an island to the southeast of Peschiera. It contains a population of thirty thousand, and a garrison of forty thousand. It is connected with the land by five paved roads, defended by three tiers of guns. It can only be captured by a regular siege. A besieging army would be incessantly exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. Vanquished, it would be destroyed; victorious, the enemy might retreat to Verona, Peschiera, or Legnano.

Suppose an invading army in possession of Peschiera and Mantua, it would have the line of the Adige to force. At the north is Verona, the key of the Frioul and the Tyrol. Verona is a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, and is divided into two parts by the Adige, and is strongly fortified. Porto Legnano is twenty-five miles southeast of Verona. It contains only nine thousand inhabitants, but its fortifications are more extensive than the town. Two detached forts, a triple wall, with bastions, and two *tete-du-pont*, presented a formidable defense. The approaches to the town may be completely flooded by the waters of the Adige. Verona is placed in communication with Legnano by a road protected by a line of batteries. The garrison of Legnano may send a reinforcement to Mantua and to Vicenza by means of a double *tete-du-pont*.

THE 'SINEWS' OF WAR.

Recent returns show that the three great powers more directly in conflict for war in Europe possess the (money) "sinews" of the struggle in the following proportions:—The budget of Austria for 1866 presents a total of expenses of 531,273,831 florins, and of receipts, 491,134,733 florins—deficit, 40,139,146 florins; of Prussia for 1865, expenses 150,599,164 thalers; receipts, 150,714,031—surplus, 114,867; of Italy, also for 1865, expenses, 873,635,600 francs; receipts, 669,438,563 francs—deficit, 204,197,037 francs. In the Austrian budget the army and navy were put down for 96,538,981 florins; in the Prussian for 44,256,949 francs; in the Italian for 240,000,000 francs.

WHAT NAPOLEON MAY PROPOSE AFTER THE CONGRESS FAILURE.

Paris (June 3) Correspondence of London Advertiser.

Should all negotiations fail in the Italo-German case, it is supposed that the Emperor Napoleon will frankly propose an alliance with England. He will advocate his claims on England's refusal to submit the then existing differences of 1863 to a congress, by which she had been instrumental in throwing Europe into chaotic disorder, which kings and peoples are respectively endeavoring to turn to their profit.

The plans which he is supposed to be inclined to submit to England involve changes of surprising magnitude. He will first propose the cession of the Channel Islands to France. Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Stark are of no value to England. As tributaries to England, however, their proximity to the French coast makes them an eyesore on the map of Europe. Next he would propose the cession of Gibraltar to Spain, which would cost England but little, the rock having lost all value as a strategical position since the invention of steam. Gibraltar is to England only what Algeria is to France. It enables England to keep up six additional regiments—to keep up a large standing army without vexing the people's eyes by a loud display of red-coats at home. In exchange for these concessions he would give Egypt over to England—M. Lesseps and all. The Turks would be driven from their European encampment, which they have held for some four or five centuries, and place would be found easily for them elsewhere. Stamboul and its vicinage would be made over to Austria in an adjustment by which the Emperor would hope to make an equilibrium; or it would be given over to the King of the Belgians, for the transmutation of Belgium into a French province, is also within the Emperor's plans. But in deference to England and to Lord Palmerston's deathbed injunction, never to allow Antwerp to fall into the hands of France, the key of the Scheldt would be confided, with some other concessions, to the King of Holland. The Emperor wants England to combine with him to create a rampart against Russia, to drive the Calmucks back into the howling wilderness of their Siberian steppes. Should England reject these proposals, the Emperor would throw himself into the arms of Russia.

All chimerical as this scheme may appear, it is not to be rejected altogether as undeserving of credit, for in these days nothing is impossible—especially is nothing impossible with Napoleon III.

FINANCIAL RUIN OF THE PEOPLE IN PROSPECT.

From the London Times, June 6.

* * * The Prussian people, however, appear to be as much against the war as ever. We yesterday published the address of the Berlin Central Conservative Election Committee, which is the programme of the party for the coming elections. A short time since, it will be remembered, the Government dissolved the Legislature, which had so much opposed them, believing that in the excitement caused by impending war, the people would rally round the throne, even though Count Bismark stood beside it. According to the most trustworthy accounts, these expectations have not been realized. From every part of the country, except Silesia, there are protests against the war. The great mercantile and manufacturing towns especially have denounced the Ministerial policy, which they look upon as unnatural towards brother Germans, and dangerous to the monarchy and the common country. In addition to this political opposition there is another, perhaps stronger, which arises from the hardships inflicted on all classes by the conscription. A militia will fight willingly to rescue the country from actual danger, but it will be always opposed to political and king-made wars. The Prussians have of late years made great advances in industry and material wealth; the young men who swell the ranks of the army have been better employed, and discontent has in some districts almost taken the form of resistance. This disposition of his subjects has had so great an effect on the mind of the King that even the word "abdication" has been sometimes whispered. But it must not be concluded that because this has been the temper of the people they will patiently submit to Austria. All experience proves that the first blows in a strife between nations rouse a war spirit which soon overcomes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prussian soil will probably change the whole force of the national politics, and do more for the conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies. The King of Prussia is now about to set out for headquarters, and it may be that in a few days he will have under his command an enthusiastic as well as a brave and efficient army.

In the meantime the belligerent powers are beginning to feel some of the worst evils of war before the sword is drawn. An imperial rescript has been published, imposing a loan of twelve millions of florins on Venetia. The unhappy inhabitants of the province are ordered to contribute their share to meet "the extraordinary financial wants of the State." "In order that the loan may be more easily raised, the communes are authorized to dispose of or to pledge their movable and real properties to raise loans, and to add sur taxes upon direct charges without further authority." This is only a sample of what is going on everywhere. It is possible to doubt that this will be a brilliant war, or a successful war, or a bloody war, but it is most certain to be beyond all precedent a costly war. If the wealth of nations has increased, the expense of armaments has increased in a still greater ratio, and the belligerent States must purchase military glory at the cost of financial ruin.

Prince Napoleon and Italy.

The *Gazetta di Bergamo* mentions that Prince Napoleon, on visiting Bergamo, last winter, was so much struck with the beauty of the city that the Mayor had a picture of it painted, which he has just presented to his Imperial Highness. In acknowledgment of the gift, Prince Napoleon sent the following letter:—

Palais Royal, [Paris, May 18, 1866.—Sir:—Upon recently returning to Paris after a second visit to Italy, I received your letter of the 16th of April and the picture you have been good enough to send me in the name of the city of Bergamo. I beg you to present my thanks to your fellow-citizens, and to tell them how much I have been moved by their courteous souvenir. I need not express my sentiments of sympathy for Italy, or for the city of Bergamo so patriotic and so faithful; the circumstances under which Italy is placed are most grave; her future is in question. I most ardently hope that success may crown her efforts and I know that she can rely on the courage of all. Her cause is so just that she cannot but issue victorious from the crisis which threatens her. I am etc.,

NAPOLEON (JEROME).

To the Senator Camozza Vertova, Mayor of the city of Bergamo.

The *Gazetta di Bergamo* says it gives the above letter with pleasure, believing that it expresses sentiments that are of interest in connection with the present political condition of Italy.

THE MONEY PANIC.

HISTORY OF THE PANICS OF THE CENTURY.

The following account of the several panics that have occurred within the present century, including that just witnessed, is from a circular of Messrs. Travers, of London:—

The number of well-defined and purely monetary panics that have been witnessed in the present century has been, including that of the past week, five. In the early part of the century there were numerous others—indeed, they were then of rapid occurrence but those up to 1815, were all connected with the varying fortunes of war. It was in 1826 that the first purely speculative panic took place. In the preceding year Consols had steadily advanced from 84¾ to 96¾, and this upward movement had been accompanied by a furore for the establishment of joint stock companies of all descriptions.

Mines in Mexico and other parts of South America were chiefly in favor; but when the mania was at its height there was scarcely a conceivable branch of occupation, from pearl fishery in the Pacific down to the washing of linen and an equitable system of pawnbroking at home, that was not organized in a prospectus or that failed to command a premium. Bank directors were in the vortex, and in some of the most ludicrous concerns the names of leading merchants figured. The proposed capital of each company was, however, in those days, much more modest than now, the usual range being from £50,000 to £200,000, instead of from half a million to five millions, "with power of increase," as at present. At length a rapid drain of bullion set in, the funds precipitately went down, and Consols in 1862 touched 73⅜.

Universal ruin ensued, a run upon the banks took place, and Lombard street and Bartholomew lane presented a scene not unlike that of Friday last. In this emergency the pressure put upon the Government for aid was so great that it was resolved to authorize an advance not exceeding three millions sterling, to be made upon goods, merchandise, and other securities. Commissioners were appointed to carry out the arrangement in the principal commercial towns, and confidence was almost immediately reawakened. The applications for assistance proved to be much fewer than had been expected, and in many places the Commissioners had almost a sinecure.

The next panic occurred in 1837; but this was of a more restricted character and was not attended with any violent fluctuations in the funds or in the rates of discount. It arose from an eagerness to make loans to the various States of the American Union and from a system of "open credits" to the merchants of New York, New Orleans etc. The chief London houses, by whom these credits had been granted, were, in the first danger, assisted to an extraordinary extent by the Bank of England; but it was ultimately found impossible to prevent a total break-up. The next occasion was 1847. The preceding years had been marked by the introduction of railway projects to the amount of about £300,000,000, and by the elevation of Mr. Hudson as a chief promoter. Consols on the 1st of January had stood within a fraction of 94, and in October they were down to 78⅜.

The drain of gold was extremely severe, and on the 25th of October the bank reserve having been reduced to £1,176,720, the Government, on a representation from the principal discount houses, authorized the suspension of the Charter act, which had then been three years in operation. The minimum rate at which advances were to be made was on that occasion fixed at 8 per cent. The effect was as sudden as had been that of the Government resolve to make advances on goods in 1826. In two months Consols recovered from 78⅜ to 85¼, and within seven months the rate of discount was down to 3½ per cent. In the following year it went to 2½, and it then remained with little variation (ranging between 2 and 3 per cent.) for nearly three years.

In the panic of 1857, which was brought about by the most wild speculation on the part of exporting merchants, chiefly supported by reckless credits from banks at Liverpool, Glasgow and elsewhere, the suspension of the act took place on the 9th of November, and the minimum rate for advances was fixed at 10 per cent., being 2 per cent. higher than on the previous occasion. Consols, which had previously stood at 94⅛, went during the panic to 86⅞, and the bank reserve was down £357,710; but on this, as in former instances, the recovery was rapid and continuous. In the next year Consols stood at 98⅜, and the rate of discount had fallen to 2½ per cent., after which, for two years, it ranged between 3 and 5.

In the recent panic the chief feature has been the high point at which our stock of gold has been maintained, through the steady exaction for the past eight months of full rates of discount by the Bank of England—a process which has at the same time tended to precipitate the breaking down of the speculative mania before it had reached a degree to compromise very seriously the commerce of the country. Even in the return of this week the stock of bullion is shown to be nearly twice as great as that which was held in the panic of 1857 and fifty per cent. in excess of that of 1847. This is a peculiarly favorable circumstance, and seems to warrant the generally expressed belief that the restoration of confidence will be a work of much more smoothness than at any of the former periods of difficulty, and that the losses from the break-up even of speculative property will be less permanent and serious than any one would have supposed.

Annexed is a comparison of the state of the Bank accounts, and the price of Consols in each of the three panics that have happened since the passing of the act of 1844:—

	Bank Bullion.	Notes in Reserve.	Rate of Discount. per Cent.	Price of Consols.
1847	£8,4[illegible]8,750	£1,176,140	8	78⅜
1857	6,484,096	957,710	10	[illegible]
1866	12,323,895	730,830	10	84⅜

THE ROYAL SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

Continuation of the Trial of Mrs. Ryves' Case Before the Lord Chief Justice.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Ryves and Ryves vs. the Attorney-General.—The hearing of this petition by Mrs Ryves and her son under the Legitimacy Declaration Act was resumed to-day.

Mr. J. Walter Smith and Mr. D. M. Thomas appeared for the petitioners; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. R. Bourke for the Attorney-General.

The whole of the day was occupied in proving some of the documentary evidence produced in support of the petitioner's case. The first witnesses called were Mr. H. N. Capel, the solicitor of the petitioners, and one of his clerks, who produced a number of certificates of births, deaths, and marriages, and extracts from registers, of which the following were the most material:—Extracts from registers of the diocese of Oxford and of the University of Oxford, and from parochial registers, showing that Dr. James Wilmot was baptized on the 1st of April, 1726; that he was ordained a priest on the 21st of December, 1752; that he was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; that he took his D. D. degree in July, 1760; and that he died at the rectory of Barton-on-the-Heath in 1807. Certificates of the baptism of his brother, Robert Wilmot, and of Robert Wilmot's marriage at St James', Westminster, on the 12th of April, 1764 and of his burial at Gateshead on the 11th of August, 1812. He was described in the certificates as a house painter. Certificates of the baptism of a sister of Dr Wilmot, named Olive, on the 29th of April, 1728 and of her marriage to William Pain on the 14th of July, 1754, and of the baptism of her daughter, Olive Pain, on the 11th of May, 1759. An extract from an entry in the parish register of St Nicholas, Warwick, was also produced of the baptism of Olive, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Wilmot, on the 15th of April, 1772. This referred, as the petitioners alleged, to the rebaptism of Mrs. Serres, which was commanded by George III., in order to conceal the secret of her birth. The burial of Mrs Serres at St James', Westminster, on the 3d of December, 1834, was also proved, her description being Olive Cumberland, late of Trinity square. Formal proof was also given of the death of the first Earl of Chatham on the 11th of May, 1778, and of the late Duke of Kent on the 23d of January, 1820; of the creation of the Earldom of Brook in 1746, and of Warwick in 1759; of the death of the eighth Lord Brook and the first Earl Brook and Earl Warwick in July, 1773 and of the second Earl Warwick in May, 1816; of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ryves in 1822, and of the baptism of their son in 1840; and of the burial of Mr. Serres at Paddington in January, 1826.

An article in the *Biographie Universelle* was tendered by Mr. W. Smith for the purpose of proving the biography of Domenic Serres, the father of the husband of Mrs. Serres, but their lordships declined to receive it, and the Attorney-General said he had no objection to admit that Domenic Serres was a person who attained some celebrity, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy.

The Rev. Mr. Haddon, the present rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, produced registers of births, marriages, and burials between 1755 and 1810, which contained a number of entries in the undoubted handwriting of Dr. Wilmot. One of them was an entry of a marriage on the 1st of September, 1791, between John Thomas Serres, of St. Marylebone, bachelor, and Olivia Wilmot, of Barton-on-the-Heath, spinster, the witnesses being Margaret Davies and Thomas Wilmot. In answer to the Attorney-General, the Rev. Mr. Haddon said that Barton was a college living, and Dr. Wilmot was presented to it in 1781, and continued rector until his death in 1807. He produced the statutes of the college, which contained a prohibition against the marriage of the Fellows, and some questions were put to him as to the practice of the College and of the University, for the purpose of showing the improbability of the marriage of Dr Wilmot while he held a fellowship; but they were objected to and not pressed, and the Lord Chief Justice remarked that some matters were so notorious as hardly to require proof. An officer from the record office then produced a number of Treasury warrants signed by George III, from October, 1794, to April 1795; but he said the series was incomplete, and that before they were delivered to the record office, they were kept in the vaults of Somerset House. To various documents referred to by Mr. V. Smith in his opening speech were then produced by Mr. Bourdillon, a solicitor, and it was admitted that they had formerly belonged to Mrs. Serres. Some portraits of Mrs Serres were tendered for the purpose of showing her likeness to the Royal family, but the Court intimated that they could not possibly be evidence of legitimacy, and refused to allow them to be shown to the jury.

Evidence of handwriting was then given to make the documents produced by Mr. Bourdillon admissible, and Mr. Netherclift, the expert, was examined as to those written or signed by Dr Wilmot. He stated that in his opinion they were in the handwriting of Dr Wilmot; but on being questioned as to the grounds upon which he had formed that conclusion, it appeared that it was by comparing them with tracings of Dr. Wilmot's handwriting, which had been given to him by Mr. Capel, and which he assumed to be genuine, and the Lord Chief Justice told him that if he had no better foundation for his evidence he ought not to have given it so positively. Mr. Netherclift then compared the documents in question with the registers of Barton-on-the-Heath, and some signatures of Dr. Wilmot in the books of the University, and adhered to his opinion that they were genuine. He admitted, however, upon being pressed by the Court, that the documents in question were in a bold, free handwriting, while the handwriting admitted to be genuine was cramped and tremulous, but he said the difference was not greater than might be noticed in the writing of the same person at different times in many instances. Some other differences in the handwriting were called to his attention by the Court, such as the separation between each letter in the admitted documents, while all the letters were joined together in the documents in question, but he adhered to his opinion that they were all genuine.

The documents purporting to be written or signed by Dr. Wilmot were then read. Some of them have been already published in our report of Mr. W. Smith's opening address. The following are the most remarkable of the others:—

I solemnly certify that I privately was married to the Princess of Poland, the sister of the King of Poland. But an unhappy family difference induced us to keep Our Union Secret. One Dear child bless'd myself, who Married The Duke of Cumberland March 4th, 1767, and died in the Prime of Life of a broken heart December 5th, 1774, in France.

Janry 1st, 1786. J. WILMOT.

There were two other certificates to the same effect, and the fourth was in the following terms:—

I solemnly certify that I married the Princess of Poland, and had legitimate issue Olive, my dear daughter, married March 4, 1767, to Henry F., Duke of Cumberland, brother of his Majesty George the Third, who have issue Olive, my supposed niece, born at Warwick, April 3, 1772.

J. WILMOT
ROBERT WILMOT.
G. R. CHATHAM.

Then followed certificates of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to Olive Wilmot, attested by Lord Archer, Lord Brook, Lord Chatham, and Mr. Dunning. One of them also bore the signature "George R.:"—

I hereby certify that I married Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, to Olive Wilmot, March 4, 1767, and that such marriage was legally solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

GEORGE R. J. WILMOT.

Olive, the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his lawful wife, born April 3, 1772, at Warwick.

J. DUNNING, J. WILMOT,
CHATHAM. ROBT. WILMOT.

The following document also referred to the marriage:—

May 23, 1775.—As a testimony that my daughter was not at all unworthy of her royal consort the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Warwick solemnly declares that he returned privately from the continent to offer her marriage, but seeing how greatly she was attached to the Duke of Cumberland, he witnessed her union with his Royal Highness, March 4, 1767.

Witness— J. WILMOT.
WARWICK, ROBT WILMOT.

The following certificates were written underneath each other upon the same sheet of paper, apparently a blank leaf out of a book:—

I solemnly certify that I married George Prince of Wales to Hannah, his first Royal Consort, in the year 1759, and that such royal personage departed this life December the 1st, 17-4, leaving issue two sons and one daughter lawfully born in wedlock.

J. WILMOT.

I solemnly certify that Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was married to Olive Wilmot, March the 4th, 1767, in London, at Lord Archer's house, Grosvr. square. J. WILMOT.

Olive, the daughter of Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his wife, was born April the 3d, 1772, and is living. J. W.

Lord Chatham confirms the above birth.

CHATHAM.

The above certificates are written in this book for the securest mode of preserving the record of the same at Warwick Castle.

WARWICK. J. W.

Then followed certificates of the baptism of Olive, some of which were as follows:—

WARWICK, April 3, 1772

I hereby certify that the infant daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive, his lawful Duchess, was privately baptized by myself at my mother, Mrs. Sarah Wilmot's residence, in the Parish of St. Mary's, Warwick, three hours after the said infant's birth, by the name of Olive.

J. WILMOT, Clerk.

Witness, ROBERT WILMOT.

We hereby certify that Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's infant, was rebaptized, in order that she might pass as the child of my brother Robert Wilmot, and that such child of the Duke of Cumberland was entered in the register of St. Nicholas, at Warwick, as Olive Wilmot only.

J. WILMOT,
ROBERT WILMOT.

These certificates never to be acted upon during his Majesty George the Third's reign. J. W.

We solemnly certify in this prayer-book that Olive, the lawful daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife, bears a large mole on the right side, and another crimson mark upon the back, near the neck, and that such child was baptized as Olive Wilmot, at St. Nicholas Church, Warwick, by command of the King (George the Third), to save her royal father from the penalty of bigamy, etc.

J. WILMOT,
WARWICK,
ROBT. WILMOT.
G. R. May 3, 1773.

In the face of Almighty God, we the undersigned, solemnly certify that his Majesty gave his royal command that Olive, the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by Olive his first wife, should be rebaptized as the supposed child of Robert Wilmot, of Warwick, to save her royal father, who had committed an act of bigamy by marrying Annie Horton.

J. DUNNING. J. WILMOT.

Another certificate was as follows:—

George R. May 1, 17—.

We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland by Olive, his Duchess, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy, etc., committed by her royal father.

WARWICK, CHATHAM,
J. WILMOT, J. DUNNING.

There are others to the same effect. Some of the certificates related to the alleged marriage of George III with Hannah Lightfoot; some of these were as follows:—

I hereby certify that George, Prince of Wales, married Hannah Wheeler, alias Lightfoot, April 17, 1759; but from finding the latter to be her right name I solemnized the union of the said parties a second time. May the 27th, 1759, as the certificate affixed to this paper will confirm.

Witness (Torn). J. WILMOT

Another paper, in which some peculiarities of spelling were pointed out by the Attorney-General, was as follows:—

Not to be acted upon until the King's demise. With other sacred papers to Lord Warwick's care, for Olive, my granddaughter, when I am no more. J. W.

My dear Olive:—As the undoubted heir of Augustus, King of Poland, your rights will find aid of the sovereigns that you are allied to by blood, should the family of your father act unjustly, but may the great Deposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of Poland, your grandmother, I made my lawful wife, and I do solemnly attest that you are the last of that illustrious blood. May the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth. Mine has been a life of trial, but not of crime!

J. WILMOT

The following was the last of papers alleged to be in Dr. Wilmot's writing:—

(Paper 12.)

If this pacquet meets your eye, let not ambition destroy the honor and integrity of your nature. Remember that others will be dependent on your conduct, the injur'd children, perhaps of the good and excellent consort of your King—I mean the fruit of his Majesty's first marriage—who may have been consigned to oblivion like yourself; but I hope that is not exactly the case; but as I was innocently instrumental to their being, by solemnizing the ill-destined union of power and innocence, it is but an act of conscientious duty to leave to your care the certificates that will befriend them hereafter! The English nation will receive my last legacy as a proof of my affection, and when corruption has desolated the land, and famine and its attendant miseries create civil commotion, I solemnly command you to make known to the Parliament the first lawful marriage of the King, as when you are in possession of the paper Lord Warwick has been sacredly and affectionately by myself intrusted with—their constitutional import will save the country! Should the necessity exist for their operation consult able and patriotic men, and they will instruct you. May Heaven bless their and your efforts in every sense of the subject, and so shall my rejoiced spirit, with approving love (if so permitted), feel an exaltation inseparable from the prosperity of England.

J. WILMOT.

The Court rose after the reading of these documents, and the trial was adjourned until next Wednesday.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Heavy Rains—More Presbyterian Clergymen Defining their Positions.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, June 18.—In consequence of the incessant heavy showers all day yesterday, several streets in the lower part of the city are flooded, and the cellars are filled with water. Jones' Falls and other streams are much swollen.

The steamer *Cuba* has arrived from Havana, with a full cargo, freight and passengers.

Two other Presbyterian ministers have defined their positions, *a la* Bullock, this week, including Dr. Backus, of the First Presbyterian Church, who opposes seceders and is thoroughly loyal, but most of his congregation are secessionists.

FATAL CHOLERA CASE IN BALTIMORE.

The Disease Contracted in New York.

Baltimore, June 18.—A fatal case of cholera occurred here yesterday afternoon. The victim was a gentleman who arrived by Saturday night's train. He died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at one of our infirmaries. The disease was no doubt contracted in New York.

Petroleum and Venango County Banks.

Harrisburg, June 18.—It is necessary to state, for the protection of holders of the Petroleum and Venango County Banks, that sufficient securities remain in the hands of the Auditor-General to redeem every dollar of the circulating medium of those notes. The suits pending in reference to the removal of bonds from the Auditor-General's office will only affect depositors in those institutions. Several of the parties implicated in the alleged frauds in this connection were arrested in Venango county, but admitted to bail by an Alderman in that region in a very small amount.

Fire in New Orleans—Heavy Loss.

New Orleans, June 17.—The steamers *Huntsville*, *Stevedore*, and *Mariposa* have sailed for New York.

Barrett & Lood's extensive liquor warehouse, No. 8 Gravier street, was burned this evening. The loss is heavy, but the amount has not been ascertained.

Railroad Accident.

Worcester, Mass., June 18.—The express freight train from Norwich this morning ran into a freight car at Auburn, which had been blown by the wind from a turnout on to the main track. The engine and nine cars were thrown off the track, and the engineer had his leg broken.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Boston, June 18.—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill occuring yesterday (Sunday), it is being observed to-day in Massachusetts as a legal holiday. The Custom House, banks, and many of the stores in this city are closed, and the church bells are ordered to be rung morning, noon, and night.

Storm at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 18.—The barge *Arabian*, of Port Burwell, Canada, was wrecked on the piles here last night. Captain Haskin, mate McDermoit and wife, and two sailors were lost. The schooner *Alice Grover*, of Toronto, was totally wrecked here last night.

The European Squadron.

Halifax, June 18.—The United States gunboats *Augusta* and *Ashuelot*, and monitor *Miantonomah*, sailed from St. Johns, N. B., on the 15th inst., for Queenstown. The *Ashuelot*, when off the Narrows, ran into and sank the tug *Selina*.

Mail Robbery.

Newark, N. J., June 18.—Foster M. Dunn, a clerk in the Post Office in this city, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of robbing the mails, and has confessed his guilt. Money and letters were found on his person.

Ship News.

New York, June 18.—Arrived, steamer *Ladona*, from Galveston.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Michael Doyle was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wife, Catharine Doyle. Mrs. Doyle stated that Michael treated herself and her children very badly, taking them out of the bed at night, and beating all of them because the boys wouldn't pay their board. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

John Kilvey was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Officer William Fulton. The prisoner was in the dock, but the prosecutor did not appear; consequently the District Attorney requested the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Verdict accordingly, not guilty.

William Wamsley was charged with committing an assault and battery upon a white woman, whose name was unknown to the Grand Jury; and in the second count with an assault and battery with intent to kill; and thirdly, with committing a rape upon the same person.

Officer Campbell discovered the man in the act of committing the rape, the woman being perfectly insensible. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Robert Pfering was convicted of a charge of the larceny of 25 yards of carpet, valued at $31 25, the property of Julia Clark. The carpet was stolen from the house of prosecutrix and taken to Sixth and Lombard streets.

Thomas Clark was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a set of harness valued at $25, the property of Hamilton Farrel. The defendant was arrested with the harness in his possession.

John Hollwood was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of tobacco and shoe-strings, valued at 30 cents, the property of John Frederick.

Joseph Beilers was charged with the larceny of a Dutch and other oven patterns, valued at $4 60, the property of Chase, Sharp, & Thompson.

He was an apprentice in the foundry of said firm. There were some patterns and other articles missed from the foundry. They were taken from a part of the foundry near his working place, and sold at a shop. They were traced to this shop, when it was found that defendant had brought them there.

The defense was that he bought them from another person for 25 cents, but this statement was not established. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Sarah Quinn was charged with malicious mischief in breaking eight panes of glass, valued at $2, the property of James Carr. Guilty.

Thompson Johnson was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a trunk of clothes, the property of John Glass, a seaman. Johnson has been in prison since the 25th of March, and Glass had gone to sea.

Benjamin Dickerson was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, the prosecutor not appearing.

Mary Duffel was charged with the larceny of $20, the property of Mary Bennett.

The prosecutor was on board the steamer *Swan*. She said she thought she dropped some money, and seeing some notes in the hands of defendant, said it was her money. There was no other person present. Verdict guilty.

The Vanity of Riches.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* records as worthy of notice the death of the last descendant of the Nabob Dupleix, the celebrated Governor of Pondicherry. The coat-of-arms granted him by Louis XI, for the diplomatic triumph gained by him over the English in India, the correspondent says, glittered for the last time over the portal of Saint Phillippe du Roule, as the modest coffin which contained the last of the Dupleix was borne out to the cemetery. Of the great siege of Pondicherry, of the glory and magnificence of Dupleix, of his riches and his disgrace, of his humiliation, of his poverty and miserable death, nothing is remembered now. Even the *fete* which he had instituted at Perna, his native place, to celebrate the raising of the siege of Pondicherry, has long been discontinued for want of the funds which he had intended to be annually devoted to the dowry of one of the village maidens. He died in the most abject poverty, after having at his command whole multitudes of men and millions of rupees; and the faithless agent charged by him with the settlement of the perpetual fund for the good work of which he had been dreaming for years beneath the hot, scorching sun of India, and amid the strife and bloodshed with which he was surrounded, never having sunk the money, the celebration of the one great souvenir of his life, that too has passed away, and his very name is now no more. When the Ministere des Finances was entered by the mob in 1830, the last appeal of Dupleix, imploring a settlement of his claim of thirteen millions against the Government, was thrown out among other papers scattered to the winds. It fell into the hands of the Professor of Philosophy at the College Louis le Grand, who had it framed and glazed, and hung up in his class-room, where it afterwards served as an illustration to many and many a lesson on vanity of riches, and the varied conformation of the wings they make to themselves when they flee away.

Width of the Streets of London.—There are in the city of London four hundred and forty streets, and in only seventy of them is there room for more than two lines of vehicles to pass at a time for the entire length. In one hundred and eleven streets one line of vehicles only can pass; one hundred and one has no exit, and are not thoroughfares at all.

The British Poor.—The amount expended for the relief of the poor in 655 unions and parishes of England and Wales, during the half year ending Michaelmas, 1865, was £9,116,216, being an increase of £12,261 as compared with 1864. The population of those unions and parishes was 12,886,104, according to the census of 1861.

"Bismarquer."—M. Bismark's name (says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*) is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards he is said to "bismarquer," as equivalent to "tricher," and the insinuation is resented as an insult.

Newspapers Prohibited in Prussia.—Among the newspapers whose circulation is forbidden in Prussia are the *Press* and the *New Free Press*, of Vienna, the *Reform*, of Hamburg, the *North German Gazette*, of Hanover, the *Bund*, of Berne, the *Staats Zeitung*, of New York, the *Hermann*, of London, and the *Kolokol*, of Geneva.

A Duel.—A fatal duel was recently fought in the environs of Paris by two officers of the garrison. One of them was killed on the spot; the other had his breast pierced, it is believed, mortally. The doctor's horse, as he was leaving the field, took fright, threw him against a tree, and killed him on the spot.

The Valentine Business in England.—The number of the missives called valentines increased in England last year to 542,000, against 494,000 in 1864, and nearly one-fourth of the whole number posted in London were in the western district.

The Art Collections at Dresden Removed.—The magnificent collections of paintings, china, ancient vases, cameos, and other works of art at Dresden, have been removed from the museums to the fortress of the city for greater safety.

Bhootan.—The whole cost of the Bhootan war in India, up to February last, is computed at two hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. A famine is said to have broken out in the interior of Bhootan, and the lower orders are the sufferers.

A Circus Owner Perturbed.—The Rhenish *Gazette* states that M. Renz, the manager of a circus, has been summoned to deliver up his horses for the use of the army. He has sent a remonstrance to Berlin by telegraph.

—A letter from Rome speaks of the works in Miss Hosmer's studio as follows:—"Benton and Beatrice Cenci, in plaster; a pair of busts in marble, Hero and Daphne; the young Augustus, for sale, price 75 scudi (about 75 dollars); the design of a fountain for a lady (Marian Alford, of England) now nearly finished; a Siren playing to three listening figures riding on dolphins, price 600 guineas; a Faun and Satyr in marble; and a pretty little Puck, a child with a tortoise in one hand, a lizard in the other, seated on a toad-stool, two or three other toad-stools growing round; also a lovely medallion of Night and Morning to be executed in bronze—Morning with a torch and roses, Evening with poppies in her hand, morning and evening stars, a lark and bat, make up the composition."

—An English visitor was struck on entering Mr. Powers' studio, at Florence, by the well-known bust of Andrew Jackson. "Who is this, pray? An American?" "Yes; General Jackson." "Oh, indeed!" turning with beatific delight to Mrs. John Bull. "My dear, this is that brave Stonewall Jackson of whom you have heard so much."

—At a recent drawing-room at St. James' Palace, the Princess of Wales wore a train of pink velvet, richly trimmed with Brussels lace; pink tulle petticoat over pink silk; flounces of Brussels lace. Head-dress—tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments—pearls and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catharine of Russia.

—J. E. Bryant, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, the Freedmen's organ, has been arrested by the civil authorities at Augusta, Ga., for attempting to defraud negroes out of money borrowed of them when he (Bryant) was an officer of the Government. He was released, a colored man becoming his surety.

—A correspondent from Springfield, Tenn., says that the destruction of timber, fencing, and crops in Maury county, Tenn., by the tornado of the 5th instant, will reach from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Some of the hailstones weighed five or six ounces. No lives were lost, and only two persons seriously injured.

—General H. Davis, known to the country during the war as commander of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Potomac, and of a brigade under General Davidson, in the Army of the Gulf, has become one of the editors of the Chicago *Post*.

—Rev. George Cummings, formerly rector of St. James' Church, Richmond, whence he removed to Baltimore, but latterly of Chicago, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky.

—Daniel P. Peters, a hotel proprietor, has been fined $1400 by a jury of the United States Court at Chicago, for failing to fix revenue stamps to receipts of money.

—Irascible old gent.—"Waiter! this plate is quite cold!" Waiter—"Yes, sir; but the chop is 'ot, sir, which I think you'll find it'll warm up the plate nicely, sir!"—*Punch*.

—Trenton has subscribed $30,000 for a race course.

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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mexico and its Ever-Changing Rulers.

From the Times.

Mexico is the political riddle of the world. Outside Governments now confess that they have failed as completely in their dealings with it during the last five years as the Mexicans themselves had failed during the previous forty. As formerly, faction ceaselessly fought faction. President struggled with usurper, military chiefs with each other, the army with the people, the Church with the Liberals, and anarchy dominated all—so, latterly, the disjointed Tripartite intervention gave place to the resistless French usurpation, which now voluntarily gives way to the dubious dynasty of Maximilian, which will be followed in turn by—no political prophet can tell what; but we know that anarchy is still all but all-dominant. There is no doubt whatever that the Emperor Napoleon has given up a project which he is said to have once pronounced the "most important of his reign," as much because he has discovered the intrinsic hopelessness of its success as because of the vigorous protests of the Government of the United States. He has gained absolutely nothing as a return for his costly Mexican experiment. Instead of yielding surplus revenues, Mexico has been sinking deeper in his debt. Instead of the enormous returns that were expected from the scientific working of the gold and silver mines, there has been no advance upon the old system, or in the returns of other times. Instead of furnishing fields for French enterprise, it has furnished only graves for French soldiers and adventurers. Instead of proving the opening that was anticipated for French commerce and trade, its fruits in that direction have been so limited that, to make even a respectable show, the statistics had to be magnified by adding to those that were legitimate the provisions and material sent from France to supply the French army of occupation. Napoleon has not obtained the cession of Mexican territory which he coveted, nor, in short, has he obtained any of the material advantages which were the main object that induced him to undertake the intervention. In respects other than material, he has been no more fortunate. He has done nothing to advance the "Latin race," and has put no barrier in the way of American destiny. He has not succeeded in establishing political order, or in founding a strong and stable Government, or even in obtaining a friendly ally on this side of the sea; and when his soldiers and his flag disappear from Mexico, he will receive with them neither "glory" nor gold, and they will leave behind them naught that contains even a gleam of hope for the future.

The friends of Maximilian claim that *he* will not leave Mexico because of its desertion by the French army. That army brought him to Mexico, and has sustained him there until now. But it is claimed that his power is so well consolidated that he can sustain it without difficulty; or, if not *without* difficulty, at least *against* it. We see nothing like evidence of this. Where is this strength, and in what does it consist? Does it not reside in his finances, or in his army, or in the attachment of the people? Through either of these may a Government be strong. But financially the Mexican Empire is on the verge of bankruptcy. There is not means in the treasury to supply the most pressing wants of the Government, and the monthly expenditures exceed by millions the monthly returns. On frequent occasions, recently, they have been in the greatest straits to raise sums such as could be raised from a hundred private fortunes in this city, and have had to resort to expedients partaking of those resorted to by both the highwayman and the beggar. As regards the army, Maximilian has some ten thousand native Mexican troops in his service, besides the foreign mercenaries who may have been recruited. But can he confidently rely upon either the Mexicans or the mercenaries? How can either of them have any trustworthy devotion to a master of his antecedents? There are no more personal than there are hereditary attachments in this case, and we would not give a nickel for all there is of either. Let his Mexican troops get fired by some means with the old cry of "God and Liberty," and let it operate with their fierce hate of the "foreigner" in all shapes and positions, and they would turn on him in a style such as only Mexico can illustrate. As for the foreign mercenaries in his service, from Austria and Belgium, they are becoming so enervated by the climate, and so demoralized by their surroundings and by the conditions of their service, that they must soon be altogether worthless as soldiers or defenders of Maximilian's crown. And concerning the attachment of the population of Mexico to Maximilian and his Government—which, after all, would be the surest and best support of his crown—we hear of it in official documents now and then; but if its extent may be judged by their practical dealings with him in these relations in which they have the best opportunities of showing it, it is even less worth taking into account than either of the other frail supports we have mentioned.

As for the future of Mexico, we confess the question to be an embarrassing one. All attempts to maintain civil order and political coherence by the native population have failed. The attempts of the most powerful of foreign nations to introduce fixed governmental institutions on an Old World basis have been utter failures. And it is not presumption to predict like failure from the hybrid so-called Government which henceforth finds its centre in Maximilian. We believe, however, there are more elements of hope for Mexico in the ascendancy of the Liberal party, of which Juarez is the able head, than can be discovered anywhere else.

The Prisoner of State.

From the Tribune.

For the first time since his incarceration in Fortress Monroe, we have what agents of the newspapers have sought vainly—positive and authentic news of the "State Prisoner Davis." We hear from Mr. Jefferson Davis himself. Not an idle charge has been that of his medical adviser, or one without interest to the world. He has published a book. We make no general objections to this volume, which, in the hesitancy of the Government, and the mystery of the public mind, supplies a hint towards a solution by giving what purports to be the prisoner's veritable history for the past year. What is Mr. Davis' own state of being is a matter of some importance while the question is before us, What to do with him.

We cannot think, while there exists, inside and outside his prison, a condition of opinion which either invites or renders permissible the publication of such a book by an officer of the United States, the public can be long of opinion that the best use we can make of "State Prisoner Davis" is to keep him indefinitely in Fortress Monroe. The whole force of the plea in Mr. Davis' behalf only emphasizes the demand made repeatedly by the prisoner himself, that he be at once tried, convicted or acquitted, or released on bail or parole, like his colleagues in prison. The writer is Colonel Craven, whose meritorious service as a surgeon in the Union army renders his loyalty and humanity above suspicion.

We have little here to do with the greater part of Mr. Davis' opinions, which range from war and State rights to treason and rattlesnakes. It concerns us more to know the actual state of the prisoner as affecting the question between North and South, and his right to a trial, or a release; for the nation cannot design that either the law of the land or Jefferson Davis shall wantonly suffer.

On the 19th of May last year, Jefferson Davis and his colleagues subsequently paroled were consigned to Fortress Monroe. He took his captivity bitterly, and on the 23d resisted, with bodily energy and fierceness of spirit, the men who shackled him. Old disorders, aggravated by confinement, made him feverish and irritable. His face was emaciated, and his head troubled with a neuralgia which had destroyed his right eye and tended to impair the remaining one. The light in his casemate, and the tread of the sentinel, made him sleepless. Being too weak to support his irons, they were taken off five days after they were put on. He was sensitive to the dampness and unwholesome air of his cell (though officers and their families had dwelt in the same unhealthy casemate), in proof of which mould had gathered on his shoes. He referred often to the severity of his treatment, though it does not appear that his food was bad—albeit knife and fork were denied him—or that he was subjected to other rigors than those which ordinary prisoners undergo.

He complained that his letters to his wife and family had to pass the scrutiny of the Military Commandant and the Attorney-General. In June, he was permitted to walk on the ramparts for an hour each day; but he was at first so weak that he returned to his cell at the end of a half hour. On the 20th of August, he is reported suffering from erysipelas and a carbuncle, with attendant fever. Shortly afterwards, he was conducted to more comfortable quarters, selected by his physician. Though he still complained of deteriorating health, we hear gradually less of him, in this respect, up to November, since which time, we may observe, his prison restraints have been gradually relaxed, so that he has the reasonable liberty of the fort, and can see his friends. One of the prisoner's most plausible complaints is that, while numbers of those who urged at the beginning that the black flag should be hoisted have been practically pardoned, he, who had opposed all desperate measures, is the victim of indignity out of proportion.

With Mr. Davis' reported opinions on our present politics we have nothing to do. But we remark that he scouts the charge of assassination, and, whatever may have been his former feelings, speaks with unmistakable respect of the martyred Lincoln. His defense from the charge of treason is the palladium of all other Rebels—the States Rights doctrine of war and "reconstruction." More than once, he indulges the common Southern sneer at "Yankees" "New Englanders," and "Massachusetts," while sharing the narrow notion that the North—whose magnanimity since and during the war is confessedly something remarkable in civilization—is little better than "a money-making people." Out of this poor prisoner, with his casemated prejudices, it will be hard for any biographer to construct a Napoleon.

Regarding his trial we quote Mr. Davis' own words. After speaking of States Rights he says: "But if, as I suppose, the purpose be to test the question of secession by a judicial decision, why begin by suppressing the chief subject of the experiment? Why, in the name of fairness and a decent respect for mankind, deprive him of the means for the opinions of mankind; deprive him of the means needful to a preparation of his defense, and load him with indignities that must deprive his mind of its due equilibrium? It ill comports with the dignity of a great nation to evince fear of giving to a single captive enemy all the advantages possible for an exposition of his side of the question. A question settled by violence or in disregard of law must remain unsettled forever."

On the question of the Andersonville crime, he holds that to make him responsible for this was "worse than absurd—criminally false." "For the last two years of the war, Lee's army had never more than half, and was often'er on quarter rations of rusty bacon and corn." He also believes that Commissary-General Northrop and General Winder did the best they could; that the prisoners were ordered to receive "precisely the same rations given to the troops guarding them; but dishonest commissaries and provost marshals were not confined to any people." Of this explanation of a crime which caused the death of prisoners by tens of thousands, the most charitable thing we can say at present is that it is too short to be satisfactory.

From the whole revelation given to us of the prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we conclude that, as resting under the weight of stupendous charges, his treatment, even to the placing of shackles upon him, was not extraordinary. Nor does it appear that his food and accommodations have been worse than what milder State prisoners have experienced in comfortable quarters during the war. His complaints have been heard through his physician, and the rigors of his confinement have been gradually lessened. But there are two indubitable facts which give weight to the plea in leaving—first, that Mr. Davis is a chronically ill and perhaps dying man; and, second, that he had a right to a fair and speedy trial.

Judging these facts, we conceive it to be altogether just and reasonable that his counsel so earnestly ask his release on bail. If he is to be punished, it is evident that no punishment can be severer to him than imprisonment. He may deserve the miseries of Andersonville, and the last penalty of treason. Let that be tried and proved. For the infirm and complaining man, who has the care of a sympathetic doctor and the liberty of a castle, who reads the magazines and papers, who can have a book published from the prison-walls to plead for him, whose fate on the whole is not so bad as that of the poor Rebel spy or common soldier his evil genius directed to slaughter, and who is too feeble to be sufficiently heroic to endure a year in prison—for this man we can have no profound sympathy. But this man who has been awaiting trial since last May is the representative of six millions of people. What shall we do with him? and what, if we keep him in protracted punishment, shall we do with the people he represents?

The Republican Party and its Imperial Game of Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

That shrewd old political campaigner, Thaddeus Stevens, said the other day, in the House, in accepting his Constitutional amendment as razeed and reconstructed by the Senate, that he was constrained to take it as the best thing he could get. It was unsatisfactory; it was too much a composition of milk and water for his taste; but he hoped for something better in the way of enabling acts defining the precise terms upon which the excluded States will be readmitted into Congress.

What he means by "enabling acts" is pretty broadly expressed in his enabling bill, proposed the same morning in reference to Tennessee. In consideration of what the State has done in the way of reconstruction Mr. Stevens proposes to admit for the time being her members elect to Congress; "provided that unless the said State of Tennessee shall, before the 1st day of January next, either by legislation or constitutional provision, enfranchise all classes of her citizens and extend the right of suffrage impartially to every class, and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitors and witnesses, and shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, article fourteen, proposed by this Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the State of Tennessee exclusively, shall cease and become null and void, and the said State shall no longer be represented in Congress."

This is the ordeal of reconstruction through which the excluded Southern States, each for itself, will be required to pass before they can reach the reward of restoration. The Constitutional amendment adopted covers a few broad and general principles; but in these "enabling acts" the States concerned will have the precise conditions upon which they will be readmitted into the two Houses of Congress. They will have to begin again at the beginning of reconstruction; they will have to ratify this aforesaid Constitutional amendment; they will have to remodel their State Constitutions, revise their local laws and put them in force accordingly before they can be pronounced as purged of their sins of rebellion and washed clean enough to sit once more at the communion table of the faithful.

The question then recurs, how long, upon a reasonable estimate, will it take the States consigned to pass through all these processes of penance and purification? Considering the time and trouble required of President Johnson in his comparatively easy-to-take prescriptions of reconstruction, we think it extremely doubtful whether even Tennessee will be able to touch bottom this side our next Presidential election. The game of the Republican party in Congress is admirably contrived to secure them in their ascendancy in the Northern States and to exclude the Southern States involved in the late Rebellion from any voice in the Federal elections of 1868, either for Congress or the Presidency. This is evidently the game of the Republican managers, and from all the signs of the times they will succeed in it.

But if the excluded States can be kept out till the end of the year 1868, may they not be still excluded for two or three, or ten or twenty years longer, and governed according to the old Roman provincial system? Of course. In fact, if we get quietly through this next Presidential election with the exclusion of the late Jeff. Davis States, there is no telling what may be the next chapter of reconstruction. It may be the effete Roman republic, with its consuls, its generals, its provincial establishments, and its wrangling and fighting political factions; or it may be something like the empire of Augustus again in full blast, and embracing, this time, the British possessions to the north of us from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island, all the West Indies and Mexico and the Central American States. Within the last three years we have gone through a revolution which even President Lincoln five years ago supposed could hardly be accomplished this side of the year of grace 1900.

Who, then, can undertake to fix the bounds to the revolutionary changes we may pass through within the next three years. After all, human nature is pretty much the same in all ages, and the American republic may possibly be on the verge of the last reconstruction experiments of the old Roman republic. How can we pretend exemption from the common vicissitudes of the republics and empires that have gone before us? We live, moreover, in an age of great events and great revolutions. There seems to be a sort of moral epidemic in the air, taking its course over the world, like the cholera, and operating upon the minds of men in masses and in the most extraordinary manifestations. Look at Europe and at Mexico, and look at this last terrible flareup of the Fenians. The simple fact is, we are drifting along with the tide of events; and if, from present appearances, our republican managers of the ship of state are heading for another Roman Empire, they still have the tide in their favor.

President Johnson's Mistakes.

From the World.

We know of nobody who regards President Johnson's position as, at present, a very commanding one. With great clearness and soundness of political views, and remarkable energy and boldness in their expression, he figures before the country, thus far, rather as an able debater than as a great executive officer. The vigor and independence he has always shown in one of these characters excited expectations, not yet realized, of the efficiency with which he would discharge the duties of the other. Up to his entrance on the Presidency, Mr. Johnson had never been in a position either to acquire or to display much skill as an administrative officer. As Governor of Tennessee, in ante-war times, he had only routine duties, which one clear-headed man is as competent to discharge as another. As Military Governor of the same State, during the war, he encountered no adverse wills which he could not subdue by military force. His duties, in that character, required much courage, but little administrative capacity. Mr. Johnson's just reputation for ability was acquired in a different theatre. He was a skilful and forcible debater in both Houses of Congress; but there are many clear and cogent reasoners who possess but slender talents for administration. Responsibility for the soundness of one's opinions, or for one's individual vote, is a very simple thing in comparison with responsibility for the right working of a great and complicated administrative system, as an able speech is different from the ability to make a vast governmental machine a pliant instrument for the accomplishment of great ends.

That a statesman of Mr. Johnson's acknowledged vigor of character should possess so little influence in the Government of which he is the official head; that his will, always supposed to be strong, is in abeyance, like an imprisoned force, is a phenomenon of which the proofs are more apparent than the explanation. The most important mistake Mr. Johnson has made, is keeping the Cabinet of President Lincoln. Had he succeeded Mr. Lincoln by an election, instead of by a visitation of Providence, he would have selected a new Cabinet, as a matter of course. Every President has a right to select his own confidential advisers, and he must needs be a cipher in the Government, if the heads of departments entertain views not accordant with his own. If, in the progress of his administration, he finds that Congress, which daily addresses the people through its debates, entertains views hostile to his on questions deemed by him fundamental, it becomes doubly important that the Executive department, which can seldom address the people, except through its acts, should possess all the vigor which results from an energetic unity of purpose. That in President Johnson's Cabinet there has been no energy, and scarcely any unanimity, in support of his policy against a bitterly hostile Congress, is notorious. Soon after the difference became pronounced, Mr. Seward, the ablest of his Cabinet officers, made his ill health a pretext, and left the country during the critical period while the Congressional opposition was getting head. Mr. Stanton, who ranks next to Mr. Seward in influence and energy, made an ostentatious profession of keeping aloof from political questions, and confining himself to his strictly executive duties, repeating this profession when he was called out at the serenade. Mr. McCullogh, though zealous and true, is no politician. Mr. Harlan has never disguised his opposition to the President's policy; Messrs. Speed and Dennison have been *quasi* neutral, with a leaning towards Congress; and Mr. Welles, who was the subordinate of his own subordinate during the war, is of too feeble and sluggish a temper to be of much weight in either scale. In a difference important enough to call forth the indignant denunciations in the President's 22d of February speech, and the earnest protests contained in his vetoes, why did he tolerate a cold and hostile Cabinet, which did not espouse his cause and quarrel, and almost openly sided with his enemies? He has done nobly for his side of the controversy as a courageous reasoner and advocate; as an administrator, nothing.

A similar debility of will has marked all his acts (or, to speak more properly, has been displayed in all his inaction) in administrative matters on which there has been a difference of opinion. His indecision kept the chief emporium of our commerce without a Collector—an office which should never be ten days vacant—for many successive months. He has kept Jefferson Davis imprisoned on a charge which nobody believes—complicity in the assassination—for fourteen months, without either retracting the charge—officially made by himself—or bringing it to a trial. He still prolongs a state of things which is the scandal of public justice, apparently shrinking from the responsibility of any steps tending to its removal. In the elections which have occurred in various States, he seems to have been smitten with the same moral paralysis. He could possibly have changed the result in New Hampshire; could certainly have changed it in Connecticut; but, in both elections, he stood a helpless neutral, while his own battle was being fought, and allowed the enemies of his policy to triumph.

As those on whom the President has no party claims have given his policy a zealous and disinterested support, they claim, as their only reward, and as honest well-wishers to both him and it, the privilege of stating why, in their opinion, it has not, as yet, been very eminently successful. We approve of Mr. Johnson's policy, his Message, his vetoes, his speeches, his logic, his invective, everything, in short, that is his, except his halting infirmity of purpose during a crisis of the most important conflict of opinion which has ever prevailed in this country. While boldly declaring that he considered the Constitution flagrantly violated, why should he not, with equal boldness, have used his constitutional power for its vindication and rescue?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for building the Roxbury Engine House.

Bids will be received for mason work, carpenter work, brick work, plastering, painting, and slating, separately or for the entire building.

No bids will be received unless accompanied with a certificate that a bond of $500 has been filed with the City Solicitor.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
6 16 2t Chief Engineer.

☞ THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, 3rd postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.
Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel,
5 2 w m10t Philadelphia.

☞ SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Annual Stated Meeting of the VETERANS of 1812 will be held at the SUPREME COURT ROOM, on Wednesday morning, July 4, 1866, at 9 o'clock. General attendance is requested. Those residing in this and adjoining States are cordially invited.
PETER HAY, President.
JOHN H. FRICK, Secretary 6 16 2t

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUGAR DALE OIL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 526 WALNUT Street, on Saturday, June 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD SHIPPEN, President.
6 16 2t

☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.
BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 25

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
ST. P BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH and WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONED PATTERN

(5 21 1mrp

PINE LUMBER.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canal) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.
J. HAAS,
5 29 No. 837 MARKET street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marscher, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office,
No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Dancing Music attached to the house for the use of visitors.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open, where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 15 1mrp*

KENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on the Island, and being nearest to the best bathing on the beach, it offers superior inducements to visitors to Atlantic City.
6 14 6trp FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 1mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodices and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. 628

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 45

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7 30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 20, 1866.)
A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.
Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. 6 7 1m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 85 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PREPARING FOR "THE FOURTH."—In response to a call from the late Colonel Commanding, quite a number of the officers and men of the 99th Regiment P. V. V. assembled at the hotel of Henry Becker, Chesnut street, below Sixth, on Saturday, 16th instant.

Colonel Biles, being called to the chair, briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain what action should be taken for the purpose of participating, as a body, in the coming celebration of the Fourth of July.

J. H. Gallagher, M. D., was elected Secretary, after which it was resolved that the regiment parade as an organization.

A motion was made that, with the exception of the color-guard, the men parade in citizen's dress. After some debate the question was deferred until another meeting.

Colonel Biles recommended that an appropriate banner, with the names of the several engagements in which the regiment participated inscribed thereon, be ordered for the occasion.

On motion to adjourn, it was agreed to meet again on Wednesday evening next, at 8½ P. M., when a full attendance is requested.

The 99th is the only regiment from this State that was attached to Kearney's "fighting division," and it is proposed to carry the old Kearney Flag on the day of the parade.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the 119th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was held at the Supreme Court Room on Saturday night, to take action in reference to the presentation of State flags on the Fourth of July next. Colonel Gideon Clark was selected as chairman.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the advisibility of the regiment participating in the presentation ceremonies on the coming Fourth of July, made a report, which states that it has been found to be almost the unanimous desire of the members of the organization to identify themselves with the ceremonies. The report favors the turning out of the regiment, fully armed, equipped, and uniformed. It is thought the regiment can parade 150 muskets.

Resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis, were unanimously passed at the meeting:—That the regiment parade commanded by its field officers, who were such at the time of its muster out of the service. That the uniform consist of dark pants, uniform blouses, fatigue cap, and white gloves, and every officer fully uniformed. That the formation be in two companies, the color-guard being attached to the left of the right company, and forming part of it. These companies to be officered by Captain E. A. Landell and Captain W. A. Weidersham. That the color-guard consist of the following named non-commissioned officers:—Color-bearer, Sergeant Joshua Doane, Corporals Kindler, Mider, Mass, Elliott, Donaldson, Rombelt, and Culbertson. That the regiment wear a corps badge on the crown of the cap, and other insignia. That the old regiment of Gray Reserves, the organization from which the 119th sprang, be invited to participate in the ceremonies as an escort.

THE POLICE.—A lad named Edward Mullen was arraigned at the Central Station on Saturday afternoon, upon the charge of complicity in the larceny of a horse valued at $250 from Mr. Louderback, No. 2008 S. Thirteenth street. It was shown that he told a young man named Gamble that Michael Trupp stole the horse from a lot in the southwest part of the city, and that he (Mullen) went with him to New Jersey, where the animal was sold by Trupp to a Mr. Shaffer, residing on the Burlington pike, where it was recovered by Mr. Louderback. Mullen acknowledged being with Trupp at the time the horse was sold, but denied being in his company when it was stolen. The accused was held in $1000 bail for trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Shields, of the Twentieth Ward police, discovered three suspicious individuals lurking round the neighborhood of Marshall and Poplar streets. He watched their movements for some time, and finally discovered one of the party trying to effect an entrance into a house on Sixth street, above Parrish, by the use of "nippers" on the key of the front door. While the fellow was at work he seized him. A scuffle ensued, during which the officer was obliged to use his club in order to make the fellow succumb. He then sprang his rattle, and brought to his assistance Officer Matthews, who arrived in time to capture two of the party, whom Shields identified as being in company with the man he arrested. The parties had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and gave the names of William Dubois, John Miller, and Charles Norwood. The correct name of Dubois is said to be William Cutler, and that of Miller John Wagner. The latter is the person who was arrested by Shields. The parties will have another hearing to-day at the Central Station, upon other charges that have been preferred against them.

A man, supposed to be a dangerous character, was arrested on Saturday upon suspicion of having been concerned in robbing a tailor store at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, a few nights since, of a large amount of goods. He was held in $6000 bail for a further hearing.

The house No. 1513 S. Fifth street was entered a few nights since, and robbed of a lot of clothing. The thieves had a lot of silver-plated ware and spoons tied up, ready to be carried off, but they were frightened by a noise made by some of the family.

Three young men, named John Sullivan, Thos. Johnson, and William McCauley were taken into custody on Saturday, charged with burglary. They were found to have a considerable lot of stolen goods in their possession, and a fine set of burglar's tools. These implements were of very superior temper and finish. Their capture took place near Gray's Ferry and Darby road.

A GALA DAY ON THE DELAWARE—THE GRAND REGATTA—RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The regatta committee, consisting of Messrs. John C. Risley, Jacob Collar, H. Mitchell, and C. Baker, have adopted the following rules for the yacht races to take place to-morrow, June 19:—All yachts are to report to the committee at 8 o'clock in the morning. As the list of entries is very large, the committee have decided to divide the yachts into six different classes:—First class—Yachts measuring from 24 to 33 feet, Second class—Yachts measuring from 21 to 23 feet. Third class—Decked yachts measuring from 15½ to 17½ feet. Fourth class—Gilling skiffs of all sizes, no allowance of time. Fifth class—Open, square stern skiffs, 15 to 16 feet. Sixth class—Gunning skiffs of all sizes, no allowance of time. The sixth class will have the first start, and will take their respective positions, according to the number drawn by the judges, abreast the Commodore's yacht *Scud*. The first gun will be the signal to form positions, and the second gun the signal to start. The course to be sailed will not be decided until the morning of the regatta. The sixth class boats will round the Horse Shoe buoy, east or west. The fifth and fourth classes will round the first buoy below the Block House, east or west. First, second, and third classes will turn the flag-boat off Billingsport, from east to west. All boats entered in this regatta are allowed mainsail only. Poles, oars, and leadlines will not be permitted aboard, and the committee claim the privilege of ruling out every boat that does not strictly adhere to the rules and regulations of the regatta.

The Judges are J. C. Risley, Z. Zane, S. Rice, G. W. Simmons, H. Gatzmer, S. Rotan, and W. Walters, whose decision is to be final. No allowance of time will be made in either of the classes, excepting where there is a difference of two feet or more, and then the allowance will be a minute and a half to the foot. The Regatta Committee respectfully suggest to the captains and crews of the different boats that they appear on the day of the regatta wearing red or blue shirts. One hundred and sixteen vessels will take part in this regatta.

TO FAIRMOUNT AT NIGHT.—The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company will commence this day to run a night line from Fairmount Park every twenty-five minutes, beginning at 11·40 P. M., via Fourth and Walnut streets to Eighth.

CASUALTIES.—An unknown white man was run over by a freight train on the Reading Railroad on Saturday night, and killed instantly. The accident occurred at Richmond street, in the Nineteenth Ward. Coroner Taylor took charge of the body, and will keep it a day or two for identification. Deceased was apparently thirty-five years old, was five feet nine inches high, and was dressed in dark cloth pants, navy shirt, and low shoes. On his arm was the figure of a woman, with the letters "M. F.," also the representation of an anchor.

Oliver Dickey, aged twenty-two years, employed as a brakesman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the platform of a car yesterday, and the wheels passed over his leg, causing a compound fracture. He resided at No. 1102 Division street, but his injuries were so severe that it was thought best to remove him to the Hospital.

On Saturday, Uber Smith, seventeen years old, was drowned in Dobson's dam, at the junction of the Reading and Norristown Railroad, Twenty-first Ward. The body was recovered and removed to the parents' residence, No. 1813 Mervine street, where the Coroner held an inquest on it. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

James Racouldt, a brakesman on the Delaware Bay Railroad, was severely, if not fatally, injured, yesterday, by being caught between the bumpers of two cars which he was attempting to couple. The unfortunate man resides in New Haven, Conn. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Henry Lowe, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital three weeks ago, with one arm off, it having been caught between the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at the hospital yesterday, from the effects of his injuries.

During the storm on Friday night, a dwelling-house at No. 415 York avenue was struck by lightning, but no damage was done, except to the chimney and a portion of the roof.

FIRES AND FIREMEN.—The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company left the city last evening on their excursion to Chicago and other cities. They numbered fifty men, and took with them their hose carriage, very wisely determining not to run the risk attending the transportation of a steamer. Beck's elegant band accompanied the Vigilant boys, who will doubtless be well received by the various firemen whose guests they may be, and see all the sights of the great West.

A slight fire occurred on Saturday afternoon at Morgan & Orr's foundry, Callowhill street, below Thirteenth. The flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done.

A barn in the rear of Green street, Frankford, took fire on Saturday evening. It was burned to the ground, involving a loss of $1700. Mr. Whitlock was the owner, and S. S. Hornsby the occupant.

On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in Gardner & Fleming's coach factory, Fifth and Adelphi streets, but was distinguished before it had made much progress.

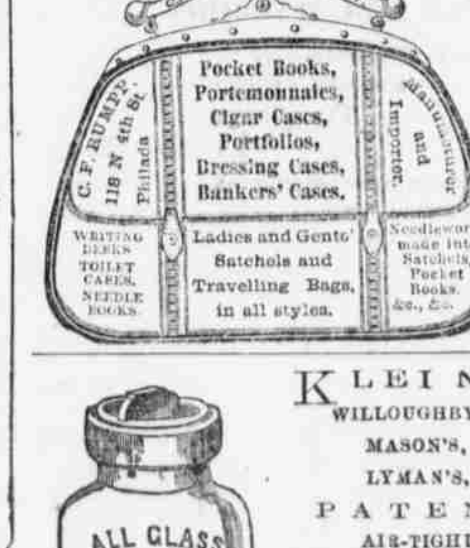
OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Casper M. Berry took place yesterday afternoon, and proceeded from his late residence, Reed street, near Fourth, to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. It was largely attended by members of the 26th Regiment P. V., Minute Men of '76, Shiffler Hose Company, the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, the Scott Legion, American Protestant Association, Patriotic Order of Washington, and several other organizations. Mr. Berry was a man extensively known, and highly respected for his many clever social qualities. The funeral train kept step to the solemn music of the band, although during the movement a heavy drenching rain-storm prevailed.

The remains of Police Lieutenant Patton were interred yesterday in Mount Moriah Cemetery. The Henry Guards paraded with muskets on the occasion.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The hospital connected with this association, it is expected, will be opened and ready for patients by the first of next month. At the last meeting of the Board of Managers the House Committee was instructed to push the work to completion, and the Supply Committee was directed to purchase all things needed for the comfort of the expected inmates. The following ladies have been selected as a Board of Visitors, to serve for one, two, and three years:—Mrs. Abm. Kahn, Mrs. Jacob Langsdorff, Mrs. David Rosenweig, Mrs. Isaac M. Asch, Mrs. Joseph Einstein, Mrs. Jacob Nirdlinger, Mrs. Leon Berg, Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, and Mrs. A. S. Wolf.

MERCANTILE TAX.—The mercantile taxes should be paid by our business men, according to the requirements of the law, at the City Treasurer's office, by the 26th instant. So far the payments have been quite slack, and we call the attention of our business men to the fact. After the 25th the matter will be placed in the hands of the collectors, which will entail additional expense.

ABANDONED.—On Saturday night, a boy baby, about one week old, was found at Tenth and Walnut streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.



KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 D

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 23 3mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	20 000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50 000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres, 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,300
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
19,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990 000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$ 4 50		40 Tickets, 1 address	$35 00
10 do	do	9 00	50 do	do	43 00
20 do	do	17 60	100 do	do	85 00
30 do	do	26 25	Send stamp for postage.		

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Last week of the successful engagement of
ETTIE HENDERSON.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 18,
and until further notice,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE,
Or, SIX YEARS AFTER.
Sam Willoughby, with a medley song, ETTIE HENDERSON
Hawkshaw, a Detective ... Mr. Marlowe
Jem Dalton ... Harry Rivers
Robert Brierly ... Mr. L. L. James
The performance concluding each evening with one of
ETTIE HENDERSON'S
PROTEAN COMEDIES.
Friday, Farewell Benefit and last night of
ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 18,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
EDWIN BOOTH AS THE JESTER.
To conclude with Planche's Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Tuesday, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Wednesday, Farewell Benefit of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and fifty-first night of his remarkable engagement.
RUY BLAS and TAMING OF THE SHREW,
EDWIN BOOTH
in both plays.
The grand legendary spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN will be magnificently produced on Saturday evening.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of the celebrated actress,
MADAME PONISI,
who will appear in her great character of
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
Graff ... Mr. D. E Ralton
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance here.)
MAD'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTA,
also in a Grand Ballet every evening. 6 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Change the Boundaries of the First and Second Police Districts, and to Create a new Police District therein, to be called the Seventeenth District.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First and Second Police Districts, as at present constituted, shall be divided into three Police Districts, to be bounded as follows:—The First District shall comprise all that portion of the city of Philadelphia lying south of South or Cedar street, between Broad street and the river Schuylkill, and the station house shall be at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The Second Police District shall comprise all that part of the said city lying south of South or Cedar street, and east of Sixth street, and the station house shall be at the Southwark Hall, on the east side of Second street, between Christian and Queen streets, in the Third Ward. The Seventeenth Police District shall comprise all that portion of the said city lying south of South or Cedar street, and between Sixth and Broad streets and the station house shall be the Moyamensing Hall, situated on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Second Ward: Provided, That the present police force shall not be increased thereby.

Section 2. That the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 3 of "An Ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Police for the year 1866," approved December 23, 1865, to pay the difference of salaries between police officers and lieutenants and two sergeants to be appointed for the Seventeenth Police District.

Section 3. That the sum of twelve hundred and eighty dollars be and the same is hereby transferred from Item 4 to Item 3 of said ordinance, to pay the salaries of three policemen to be promoted to lieutenants and sergeants, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith to the contrary notwithstanding.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Eleventh Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to examine the title of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of St. John street, in the Eleventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, marked in plan of division of the old Barrack lot, No. 46; containing in breadth north and south twenty feet, and in length or depth east and west one hundred feet; also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, part of the lot marked on the plan of the Barrack ground, No. 45, situate on the east side of Rose alley, at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet northward from Tammany street, in the Eleventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on Rose alley twenty feet, and in depth eastward of the same breadth parallel with Tammany street fifty feet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said two lots of ground in fee, the consideration therefor to be the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid at the time of the delivery of the deed.

Section 2. The sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to be paid in certificates of the loan for school purposes, authorized by the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes," approved the first day of December, 1864, and the warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Interest on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million and seventy-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, falling due the 1st day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of said interest shall be drawn as follows:—The City Treasurer shall present to the Mayor a list of the loanholders to be paid, as aforesaid, the amount of the principal of the debt owned by them, respectively, the rate and amount of interest accrued the amount of State tax to be deducted and retained, and the net sum due for interest, and at the foot of each list the Mayor shall add the following warrant:—

Mayor's Office, ——

To —— ——,
City Treasurer,

Pay to the persons and corporations above named the amounts respectively due to them, as above set forth, for interest on city debt due.

The said list and warrants shall be presented to the City Controller to be countersigned by him.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Defray the Expenses to be Incurred for the Reception of State Flags.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses to be incurred in the reception of the State Flags, viz.:—

To the boarding of six hundred colormen, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

For staging and decorations, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

Fire works, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Ambulances for females and children, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Flags for children, three hundred dollars ($300).

Twenty-five carriages, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Music, six hundred dollars ($600)

Salutes, two hundred and seventy dollars ($270).

Quarters for invited guests, thirteen hundred dollars ($1300).

Printing and stationery, two hundred dollars ($200).

Incidentals, six hundred and thirty dollars ($630).

And warrants shall be drawn by Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers to pay for Paving over Water Mains.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers:—From the appropriation to the Water Department approved July 3, 1865, the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-six cents ($1620 36), and from the appropriation to the Water Department approved July 10, 1865, the sum of thirteen hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($1391·35)—both to item 5 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1866, approved December 30, 1865. And the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized and directed to stamp the warrants drawn by the Department of Highways for the above amounts as payable out of the loan to Water Department approved May 5, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

RESOLUTION Approving the Sureties of Jacob W. Collady for the Erection of a new Court House.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That William Y. Collady, Amos Ellis, and Charles D. Collady are hereby approved as sureties of Jacob W. Collady in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, for the erection and construction, by the said Jacob W. Collady, of the new Court House authorized by the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the erection of a new Court House on Independence Square, south of Chesnut street," approved December 30, 1865, and the supplement thereto, approved May 5, 1866, according to the terms of the proposals and the contracts drawn pursuant thereto; and the said contracts are hereby approved, and the Mayor is authorized to execute the same on behalf of the city.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of Jue, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AN ORDINANCE Appropriating a Certain Lot of Ground in the Eleventh Ward for School Purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That all that certain lot of ground (now belonging to the city of Philadelphia) situate on the east side of Third street, one hundred and twenty feet north of Buttonwood street, containing in front or breadth on said Third street eighty-six feet six inches, and extending eastward of that breadth one hundred and eleven feet four inches to Brooke street, be and the same is hereby set apart for and appropriated to school purposes.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Purchase of Certain Lots of Ground in the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Wards.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground on Poquessing street, Mechanicsville, in the Twenty-third Ward, containing in front on Poquessing street one hundred and thirty feet, and in depth two hundred and fifty-nine feet, more or less, to a stream of water; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of the said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia, in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of twenty-seven dollars, to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground situate on Tacony street, in the Twenty third Ward, extending from the River road to Wissinoming street, and from Tacony street to Penn street, containing one hundred and ten feet front on Tacony street, one hundred and seventy-five feet on the River road, one hundred and seventy two feet on Wissinoming street, and eighty five feet on Penn street; and if he approve of the same that he have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground to the city, in fee, the consideration there or to be the payment of an annual ground-rent or sum of fifty dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 3. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground situate on the north side of Ludlow street, below Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward; containing in front on Ludlow street one hundred feet, and extending northward one hundred and seven feet three inches; and if he approve of the same to have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia, in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground-rent or sum of three hundred dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 4. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground-rent to the grantors respectively of said lots of ground.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Make an an Appropriation to Pay the Claim of Thomas Robertson.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay Thomas Robertson for damages done to his trees, shrubbery, etc., by the breaking down of fence in laying down the large pumping main in Twenty-fourth Ward.

Section 2. A warrant for the above sum shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, to be taken from an appropriation approved July 3d, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the purchasing and laying out a pumping main connecting mill-house at Fairmount with Corinthian avenue reservoir.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Mayor to Renew the Lease of the Rooms now Occupied by the Recorder of Deeds.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to renew the lease of the rooms now occupied by the Recorder of Deeds, in the Philadelphia National Bank Building, north side of Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for the term of three years from the expiration of the present lease, at an annual rent of thirty-six hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

RESOLUTION Approving of Contract for the Erection of a River Wall at Fairmount Park.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the bid of J. T. Frall for the erection of five hundred feet of river wall at Fairmount Park, according to the plan and specifications of J. C. Sidney, architect, be approved, and that a contract be prepared by the City Solicitor for the purpose, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same on behalf of the city.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 18 1t

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6tm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $30,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, E. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 40, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅜ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1866.

The Mileage of Members of Congress.

The published report of the mileage allowed to members of the National Congress has caused a natural surprise and no small indignation among the taxpayers. It seems as though the rule by which distances were settled, and rates per mile allowed, was merely an arbitrary one, to be altered, increased, or diminished at the whim of the Chairman of the Committee having the matter in hand. We have read with astonishment the rates set down as charged by railroad companies for conveying an individual from Washington to his home. In some cases the mileage amounts to a small fortune. The member from Washington gets $12,089, from California $10,692, and so on, while their salaries only amount to $6000 for the term. It would seem as though the salary were a perquisite, and the mileage their chief means of support.

Not only is the sum thus paid enormous, but there are evident discrepancies in the distribution. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, called attention to the fact when he gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Mileage to examine and report what discrepancy there was between the amount of mileage received by members of the last Congress and the amount claimed by them, and directing the Committee to allow no more mileage in future to a member than is claimed by him. He explained the reason why he wished the resolution to be adopted. On looking into Executive document No. 125, showing the pay and mileage of members for the last Congress, he found himself set down as being paid for 2740 miles of travel, being for 685 miles four times, whereas he had only claimed, in answer to the circular sent him by the Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, 565 miles as the distance from his home to Washington; that, multiplied by four, would make the number of miles for which he should have been paid 2260, so that he was paid for 480 miles more than he had claimed. He found now, on inquiry, that other members from Ohio, and perhaps from all parts of the country, had been allowed more mileage than they had claimed. The gentleman from Cleveland (Mr. Spaulding) claimed for only 510 miles, and was allowed 634; and his colleague (Mr. Schenck) claimed for only 683 miles, and was allowed for 812. The letters in which they stated the number of miles travelled, in reply to the circular of the Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, he found in the rooms of the Sergeant-at-Arms, indorsed, with the increased number of miles, "approved, J. W. W."

It would thus seem as though the ratio of distances has a sort of sliding scale, which could be either elongated or diminished at pleasure. A sort of invisible cap was applied by Mr. Waite, and cities either repelled or attracted, as though he was a gigantic loadstone. It is also noticeable that the members coming from the same place do not receive the same pay. We suppose that the distance from the depot may account for the difference, as it would seem that every square was carefully added in the count. Let us instance a few cases. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, receives $720, while Mr Dixon gets but $640. It would thus seem as though an expense of $80 was incurred in travelling from Washington to Providence. Again, W. D. Kelley got $230, while G. F. Miller receives $708. We had no idea that the Pennsylvania Railroad charged $478 to go from our city to the State capital. Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, gets $3200, Mr. Allison $2238, and Mr. Grinnell $1428, a considerable difference for so small a State. Hon. James Brookes, of New York city, receives $376, while Mr. Chanler gets $377·60, the extra dollar and sixty cents being probably allowed for the street cars. L. W. Ross, of Illinois, gets $2265, while J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, who certainly lives further from Washington than Mr. Ross, but $2665. Mr. Samuel J. Randall receives $224, and Mr. Charles O'Neill $230·40. Probably the horse-car explanation accounts for the extra expenditure of $6·40. But we could multiply instances without number. There seems to be a total and universal disregard for anything like uniformity.

What we now need is a remedy. When we find figures set down as the necessary cost of travelling such as the following, we require no logic to expose the fallacy and falsity of the existing law:—To go from Philadelphia to Washington and return costs $115·20, or to go to Washington $57·60; to go from New York to the capital, $182; from Boston, $374; from Cincinnati, $560; from St. Louis, $877; from Chicago, $972; from Racine, $1056; from Sacramento, $5194; and from Idaho, $6192.

We would suggest that the surest method of being just to both members and taxpayers is to have an increase in the salary paid to Congressmen, so those who live near and those who live far away may all be allowed the same. Then if $4000, or even more, was to be the annual allowance, and mileage abolished, it would save immensely to the Government, and at the same time accommodate a large number of members. It is a radical error which has prompted us to give our representatives a pittance utterly insufficient to enable them to meet the demands. Many men of rare merit are thus debarred from endeavoring to succeed in the political arena, and those of straightened means who do accept, are compelled to sustain themselves by means of perquisites dubiously secured, if not equivocal in their character. We throw out a causeless temptation to men in power, and do not seek to shield them from it by doing them justice.

Let us then have an increase of salary, and an abolition of mileage. As it at present exists it is most unfair. There is hardly any law which will remedy it if it continues; and as it is a notorious fact that all the companies pass members free of charge, we are at a loss to see the necessity for it under any circumstances. Let this department of the Augean stable be cleansed, as it is offensive to the public.

The Crime of the Rebellion its Attempt to Perpetuate Slavery.

A Democratic paper says, by way of reproach, that the Republicans regard the great crime of the Rebellion to have been "the attempt of the Southern States to assert their independence, *for the purpose of perpetuating negro slavery.*" No doubt, not only the Republicans, but mankind generally will so regard it. The moral character of a revolution, or an attempted revolution, must be determined mainly by the *motives* which inspire it. The mere desire of independence is not necessarily wrong. An oppressed people have always a good and sufficient motive for desiring to be independent of their oppressors. But in the case of the South there was no moral justification for their attempted revolution.

They were suffering no wrong. On the contrary, their revolution was expressly gotten up to perpetrate a most gigantic wrong. Its sole object was to perpetuate a hateful system of bondage, and to make African slavery the "corner-stone" of a new empire. This was indeed a crime against humanity. It was such a revolution as ought not to succeed anywhere. Its motive must forever stamp the seal of infamy upon it. History will most surely pass the judgment that the "great crime" of the Slaveholders' Rebellion was, that it was for the purpose of perpetuating negro slavery.

Death of General Lewis Cass.

The papers of this morning announce to us the death of General Lewis Cass, and on the inside of our paper will be found an extended biography of the deceased. With this departure another of the pillars of the State has fallen. General Cass has been intimately associated with all the political changes of the nation for over half a century. He was Cabinet Minister under four administrations, and ever proved himself a statesman and a patriot. Of all the original Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan he was the only one who remained loyally true to the cause of the Union, and resigned his office when treason was avowedly in the ascendant. There was none more generally known and appreciated throughout the Northwest, and his death, full of honor and years, is an affliction to the nation as well as to his host of personal friends.

The "Treaties of 1815."

The "Treaties of 1815," which are now so frequently alluded to, are those which were made at Vienna, by all the leading powers of Europe, after the downfall of Bonaparte. They are therefore a standing monument of the overthrow of his dynasty. They were signed by Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. They made a general reconstruction of the territory of Europe, parcelling out the people to this and that sovereign without any reference to nationalities or to the wishes of those who were thus arbitrarily placed under foreign sovereigns. Many of the changes made at that time have since been modified, but the map of Europe remains essentially as then agreed upon.

A Good Indication.

The Copperhead journals are in ecstacies of indignation over the proposed calling together of the State Legislatures to act upon the Constitutional amendment just passed by Congress. The opposition of these sheets is proof positive that the measure is right. Let the Legislatures assemble and ratify the amendment without delay. The people demand it.

A New Phase in the Failure of Culver, Penn & Co.

HOW A DEMOCRATIC AUDITOR-GENERAL WAS TAKEN IN BY SHARPERS—INCOMPARABLY RECKLESS DISREGARD FOR THE PUBLIC CREDIT, AND A LIKELIHOOD OF MAKING THE STATE RESPONSIBLE FOR $1,500,000 BY DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS.

It is fashionable for the organs of the Democratic party to assail their opponents, charging them ever not only with a disregard of the public interest, but with deliberate designs on the public credit, by wasting the resources of the Commonwealth or making it responsible for millions of money. As an evidence of this, we have a case in point, the facts of which are now being developed which are connected through the Auditor-General's office, when Mr. Slenker was at the head of that department, with the late failure of Culver, Penn & Co. The Petroleum Bank at Titusville, Crawford county, and the Venango Bank of Franklin, Venango county, had deposited with the Auditor-General something like a million and a half of United States securities as security for their circulating medium. By a rule of the Auditor-General's office, as the notes of these banks were sent to the department for cancellation, such securities were returned to the officers of the said banks in amounts equal to the notes cancelled. It is alleged now that Mr. Culver, with others implicated, who were neither officers nor agents of the Petroleum or the Venango Banks, procured from the Auditor-General's office the securities thus deposited; that the officers connected with the Auditor-General's office could not have but known that these securities were not being possessed by the officers of said banks, from the very fact that they were sent hence from the Auditor-General's office to the branch banking-house of Culver, Penn & Co., New York city. And General Slenker assumed a fearful responsibility when he thus permitted irresponsible parties to carry from the Auditor-General's office a million and a half of money to which they had no claim. The question now arises whether, by the act of the late Auditor-General, the State is not made responsible for this loss. If Culver, Penn & Co. were officers connected with the Petroleum or Venango Banks, in drawing this money and sending it to New York, as they did, they were acting under false pretenses. If they were not officers, then they are clearly guilty of embezzlement.

The people of the oil regions, by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., have lost nearly six millions of dollars. To the loss thus entailed, the reckless mismanagement of the Auditor-General's Office while under the control of Democratic officials, a million and a half of dollars is likely to be added, unless the Commonwealth can be made responsible for this mismanagement, when the amount will come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the parties implicated in this transaction, and an officer is now in the oil region for the purpose of serving the same. As the affair is likely to be carried into court, we abstain from any further comment, not being disposed to prejudice the case before it comes to trial.

Since the above was written and in type, we learn that the Auditor-General has appointed Messrs. H. C. Alleman, E. C. Williams and Thomas J. Jordan, of this city, a commission to examine the affairs of the Venango Bank. The Auditor-General, in the official paper announcing this appointment, declares that this bank has committed an act of insolvency, of which he has been furnished with satisfactory evidence. The members of the commission will proceed to Venango county, on Monday next to discharge the duty devolved upon them.—*Harrisburg Telegraph of the 16th.*

The Cities of New Jersey.—The census returns for New Jersey, recently published by counties, gives the following population of the principal cities in the State:—Newark, 87,413, 22,811 being of foreign birth; Jersey City, 37,271, foreigners, 13,619; Paterson, 24,892, foreigners 7514; Trenton, 20,508, foreigners 4297; New Brunswick, including North Brunswick, 14,671; Hudson City, 13,151; Hoboken, 12,976; Camden, 18,313, foreigners, 1945; Elizabeth, 17,373; foreigners, 4525; Orange, 6863; Bridgeton, 5661; Bergen, 5576; Rahway, 5128. The increase in the various counties compared with 1860 is as follows:—Bergen, 3018; Burlington, 989; Camden, 4007; Cape May, 495; Cumberland, 3628; Essex, 2564; Gloucester, 1690; Hudson, 2502; Hunterdon, 7108; Mercer, 4060; Middlesex, 1104; Monmouth, 3522; Morris, 1837; Ocean, 3086; Passaic, 5843; Salem, 704; Sussex; 83; Union, 7630; Warren, 3090. Atlantic has decreased 442, and Somerset, 447.

CHOLERA.

Four Deaths since Last Report—Plan of the Board of Health to Destroy the Poison.

Four deaths from cholera have been reported to the Board of Health since the last issue of the *Tribune*. We shall endeavor briefly to give a history of these cases, giving the facts as recorded at the Bureau of Vital Statistics:—

DEATH IN WAVERLEY PLACE.

Mr. Rufus Durkee arrived in the city last Thursday morning from Grafton, Rensselaer county, and after breakfasting, went to a friend's house at No. 127 Waverley place. During the evening of that day he wandered around among the cleanlier thoroughfares, spending some time in Fifth avenue and Madison square, and finally returning through Fourth avenue, Union square, and University place to the residence of his friend. He passed the night comfortably, arose early, took a light breakfast, and started down town. Before reaching his destination he was violently attacked by a profuse diarrhœa, which rapidly increased in copiousness, and so prostrated him that he was unable to return. He was finally placed in a carriage and driven home, suffering throughout the entire distance from uncontrollable rice-water and albuminous discharges.

At noon the patient fell into a state of collapse from which there was no reaction, and at 10 o'clock Friday evening, after an illness of less than 11 hours, he died. Mr. Durkee was fully conscious even at the moment of dissolution, and replied to questions until his strength was utterly exhausted, with the clearness of one in perfect health. The house in which Mr. Durkee died is said to have been admirably kept and cleanly in every respect. His habits were good, and there was no indiscretion of any kind upon his part, so far as the sanitary officers could learn. The usual precautions for preventing the spread of the infection were taken by the family. Disinfectants were thoroughly used, and thus far there has been no other case reported in the neighborhood.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN OAK STREET.

Mrs. Jane McCoy, a widow, 66 years of age, died of cholera last Saturday morning, at No. 36 Oak street. She has been in this country nearly forty years, and resided in a filthy, badly ventilated house, only a few hundred yards from that in which Patrick Shea died three days previously. Unfortunately, the house-to-house inspection instituted by Dr. Harris last Thursday was arrested before it reached this block, or a third case of cholera would have been found, and a third life saved by timely treatment.

A SUDDEN DEMISE IN WATER STREET.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Robert Gilbert, a watchman, living in the foul and noxious atmosphere of a basement at No. 639 Water street, was seized with a violent diarrhœa, which grew rapidly more copious and less controllable. Becoming alarmed, he sent out for a physician, who found him in a collapsed state, and beyond the reach of the healing art. He died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after an illness of only seven hours. The deceased was a native of England, 65 years of age, miserly in his habits, and habitually a drinker of cheap gin. By depriving himself of the necessaries of life he accumulated a small fortune, which falls to a young daughter, the only relative that is known to survive him. Intelligence of his death was at once sent to Sanitary Superintendent Dalton, who telegraphed the inspector of that district to take charge of and thoroughly disinfect the premises. This was not done, however, and yesterday morning, about seventeen hours after the demise of this victim of cholera, the Inspector sent a telegram to the headquarters of the Board of Health for disinfectants.

THE POISON FATALLY VISITS WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Lewis Quackenboss, nephew of Judge Quackenboss, residing at No. 227 West Eighteenth street, died of cholera after three days' illness. The deceased had been in the city but a short time, having recently been mustered out of the service, which he entered early in the war. He had the best of care and treatment, but they were of no avail. His health was somewhat broken by confinement as a prisoner in Richmond, and he lived in a neighborhood already fatally visited by cholera during the present season—Mrs. Bell having died of the poison, a few days previously only two blocks distant.

CASE AT THE CORNER OF OAK AND PEARL STREETS.

Intelligence was received at the Bureau of Records, on Saturday afternoon, of the illness of Mrs. Ann Donnes, at No. 1 Oak street. The case was reported as cholera, but the patient was alive at 5 o'clock last evening. The house is exceedingly filthy, and the neighborhood just such a one as cholera would select. The district is in the hands of the Board of Health, and will be thoroughly disinfected.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The cholera still lingers among the passengers by the *Peruvian*, now on board the hulk *Illinois*, while it has been entirely suppressed among those by the *Union*. On Friday the bedding on the *Illinois* was washed, and the steamships *Peruvian* and *Union* fumigated and whitewashed. Three deaths have occurred on the hospital-ship *Falcon* since last report, namely:—Else Marie Larsen, aged 25, Denmark; Custine Neilson, aged 25, Denmark; Magdalena Elsse, aged 66, Austria. A convalescent was also transferred to the *Saratoga*, leaving forty-five under treatment.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

President Schultz, of the Board of Health, called the captains of the various precincts together, on Saturday at noon, and gave them instructions in their duties, under the Health code, concerning infectious and pestilential diseases. Medical officers will be kept in attendance at headquarters, day and night, whose duty it will be to start at a moment's warning with a cartload of disinfectants, to be used in any house where cholera may occur. The captains are required to report by telegraph every case that comes to their notice. The patient will be treated, if no other physician be at hand, by the Sanitary Inspectors, while the same officers will give directions for the use of disinfectants. It is the intention of the Board to treat every case promptly, and to disinfect all the ejections and dejections of patients, thus destroying the poison while at the same time they furnish the sick with the best remedies known to medical men. They hope by this means to save the lives of many who may be attacked, and also to prevent the spread of the infection. The plan, we doubt not, will commend itself to the discreet, and will, we trust, be entirely successful, if fully and energetically carried into effect by the executive officers of the Board.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Fortunate Artist.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—"M. Courbet, the French artist, is another instance of a man who awakes one fine morning to find himself famous. For several years past he has been painting pictures which only now and then were admitted at the *salon*, and of which nobody took any notice. But the tide that leads on to fortune has come at last. This year he sends his 'La Femme au Perroquet' to the Exhibition, and all at once finds himself the fashion of the hour. He sells this painting for 7000 francs. A stockbroker gives him 15,000 francs for a landscape, also in the *salon*, called 'La Remise des Chevreuils,' adding, at the same time, a commission on equally good terms for a picture of a naked Eve of the same size as the other nude figure teasing the parrot. The 'Femmes Damnees,' a painting which was refused by the hanging committee three years ago, has also been sold for 12,000 francs, and several landscapes at from 5000 to 12,000 francs. Courbet's studio is crowded daily with aristocratic visitors, and commissions pour in on him that will keep him busy for years to come. This is a story which contrasts curiously with that of poor Holtzapfel, who put a pistol to his head the other week because he had been painting for years without any recognition of merit, and had his pictures of this year rejected at the *salon*. Courbet's case looked just as bad, only he lived on, and the lucky day, it turns out, was close at hand!"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, June 18, 1866.

Gold continues excited. About $300,000 sold this morning, opening at 168¼, an advance of 9 on the closing price Saturday evening; fell off, and sold at 167 at 11 o'clock, 163¾ at 12 M.; and 164 at 1 P. M.

The Stock Market opened very dull, and prices were unsettled, owing to the violent fluctuations in Gold. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. 5-20s sold at 102½; and 7·30s at 102½; 96¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 96½ asked. City loans are firmly held. The new issue sold at 97¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54⅛@54¼; Lehigh Valley at 62½; Philadelphia and Erie at 31, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 25¼@25½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, no change; and Norristown at 55. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37 for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 86; Spruce and Pine at 38½; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22½, no change; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 18¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 38 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred ditto; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division, and 67 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 223 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 52½ for Girard; 64 for City; 80 for Western; and 58 for Union.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The feature of the trade and finances last week was the sudden rise in gold on Saturday from 147½ to 160 ℔ cent. on the announcement of war in Europe, or rather the breaking up of the Peace Congress. The rise was partly the result of a panic among the *shorts* in gold, including a number of the importing merchants who had borrowed gold of late to purchase their exchange, or to pay Customs, but the movement is mainly due to a combination in the gold room, increased in number and determination by their own reading and construction of the European news, and their belief that the supply of gold, after the recent heavy exports, is now within their control. The rise, however, need excite no general concern. 1. The very near prospect of actual war is financially construed in England, as it will very soon be here as far better for neutral commerce and public securities, than the first threatenings of and preparations for the Continental storm, some weeks ago. 2. Our heavy gold exports draw to an early end. The greatly improved look of the foreign exchanges at the close of the week denote this result. The drawers of bills, even among the leading banking houses, who were heavy shippers of gold up to last Wednesday's steamer, were more numerous than buyers, and the best signatures were quoted on Saturday afternoon at 108¾@109 ℔ cent. 3. The stock of gold in the U. S. Treasury and New York banks is not one-half exhausted as compared with the 13th May, when the exports began, while the supplies on the way from California have been doubled by the rise in price here, and the same remark holds good of the more numerous but less important sums coming in from the interior."

—The *Cincinnati Gazette* of Friday says:—

"The money market exhibited no new feature today. The demand, though not very heavy, continues in excess of the supply, and the market works close at 10@12 ℔ cent. between bankers and their customers. Outside names, unless strictly prime, are difficult of sale at anything under 15@18. There was again a full supply of exchange, and although some of the houses experienced an improved demand the market was heavy at quotations. Gold continued in the rising scale, but dealers are not disposed to follow New York prices closely. They have hardly any opinion upon which they are willing to operate in regard to the future, but generally seem to think a downward reaction probable. The rates at the close were 143 buying, and 147½ selling."

—A London letter to a business firm in New York, dated June 6, P. M., says:—

"Money is working easier. The bills of the London Joint Stock Bank, the London and Westminster Bank, and of Rothschild and Browns are in demand at 7@8 per cent. The specie arrivals are an immense thing for American credit. The amount sent from America is everywhere admitted to have saved general bankruptcy in England. The letters to other banking houses in this city are very much to the same effect. It is a gratifying fact that the acceptances of London banks connected with New York stand in the highest credit on the London money market, being negotiable at 2@3 per cent. below the bank of England rate."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 City 6s, n c & p 97½	300 sh Fulton Coal.. 6¾
$1000 do.......... 97	100 sh Phil & Erie.. 31
$3000 War & Fra 7s.. 88	200 sh Cat pf.......lts 25½
$10000 U S 5-20s. 62...102½	100 sh do.........c 25½
$5000 do....1864.102½	300 sh New Creek...c ¾
300 sh Read....s5wn 54¼	17 sh Penna R........ 54¼
12 sh Leh Val....... 62½	4 sh 2d & 3d 86

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			164	165
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			156	158
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	12½	12½
"	"	July, 1864....	11½	12
"	"	August, 1864....	11½	11½
"	"	October, 1864....	10½	10½
"	"	Dec., 1864....	9½	9½
"	"	May, 1865....	7½	7½
"	"	August, 1865....	5½	6½
"	"	Sept., 1865....	5½	5½
"	"	October, 1865....	4½	5½

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, June 18.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, and prices are higher. About 1600 head arrived, and sold at from 17½@18c. for extra, 15½@16½c. for fair to good, and 14@15c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

33	head	Owen Smith, Western, 16½@18.
82	"	A. Christie & Bro., Western, 17@18.
20	"	Jones McCleese, Chester county, 14@16.
69	"	P. McFillen, Western, 15@17½.
100	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 16½@17½.
92	"	James S. Kirk, Western, 16@17½.
60	"	McFillin & Montague, Western, 7½@8½, gross.
98	"	J. McFillen, Western, 16@17½.
60	"	E. S. McFillin, Western, 17@17½.
50	"	Ullman & Bochman, Chester county, 17@17½.
97	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 17@17½.
188	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18.
64	"	Mooney & Bro., Western, 15@17½.
32	"	H. Chain, Penn'a and Western, 16@17½.
10	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Penn'a and Western, 15@17.
40	"	L. Frank, Western, 15½@17.
80	"	Shomberg & Frank, Western, 16@17½.
73	"	Hope & Co., Western, 16@17.
38	"	Dryfuss, Western, 15@16½.
62	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17½.
32	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 16@17½.

Cows are in demand at full prices; 200 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $60@100 per head for milch cows.

Sheep are less active, and rather lower; 14,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6½c. ℔ lb., gross.

Hogs continue dull; 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $13 50@14 50 the 100 lbs., net.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, June 18.—The sudden and violent rise in the premium on gold has tended to unsettle the values of merchandise generally, and business is almost at a stand, as buyers are unwilling to pay the advanced figures demanded by holders.

The Flour Market has a decided upward tendency, but buyers come forward slowly. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $8·25@9·50 for superfine; 9·25@10 for extras; $11@12 for Northwestern extra family; $12·25@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Western families; and $15@19 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6·50, and Corn Meal at $4·25@4·37½.

The Wheat Market is feverish, and not a single sale has been reported. We quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·50@3·10. White ranges from $3·20 to $3·35. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·30. Corn is scarce and wanted, with sales of 1400 bushels yellow at $1@1·05 afloat, and 2000 bushels mixed Western, to arrive, at 97c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 74c.; 2000 bushels Western at 60@62½c.; and 3500 bushels No. 2 do. at 58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2·24@2·26 for Pennsylvania, and $2·28@2·29 for Ohio.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p1m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 7 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,432, 12,433, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99, 119; Commercial Bank, No. 50; Arch street Theatre No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 1s im3u* CASPER HEFT.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

FLAGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT HORSTMAN'S MILITARY DEPOT,

6 18m*16t]

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker.

C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5·00.
For sale by Druggists. 6 16 10trp

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, with one thousand Illustrations. By S. R. WELLS, of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. One handsome 12 mo. vol., 768 pages. Postpaid, $5. Agents wanted.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, and
J. L. CAPEN,
6 18 4t No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON,
4 18wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

NOVELTIES IN SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY OF SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12trp

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will positively take place at the

RINK HALL,

WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

On Monday, July 9 1866

On which occasion

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz.:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for				$4·50
10	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26·25
40	do	do	do	35·00
50	do	do	do	43·50
100	do	do	do	85·00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize for the same purpose.

References.—Hon. Wilkinson, ex-Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Major Dan Mace, ex-M. C. of Indiana; Hon. Isaac J. Lavcock of Kansas; Hon. William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mwf 12t4p

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

VARNISH, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN—
30 barrels bright Varnish;
70 barrels Wilmington Tar;
300 barrels "Anchor" ship Pitch;
500 barrels Soap Makers and Shipping Rosin.
For sale by
EDW. H. ROWLEY,
6 16 3t* No. 16 S. WHARVES.

STURGEON OIL.—50 BARRELS CLEAN bright Oil, suitable for Farmers' use. For sale by EDW. H. ROWLEY,
6 16 3t* No. 16 S. WHARVES.

ROSIN OIL.—5000 GALLONS ROSIN OIL, various qualities, in assorted packages. For sale by E. W. H. ROWLEY,
6 16 3t* No. 16 S. WHARVES.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandever, now loading at the second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 21st instant.

Freights on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
6 18 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The attraction at this theatre this evening is the *Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife*. The play is performed for the first time in this city. It is like meeting an old friend to encounter an old hero in a new play. Miss Henderson's light figure, her vivacity, and true spirit of fun, will make a fine part of "Sam Willoughby," who, we suppose, is not so much changed in his years as to have lost his *gamin* tricks. Miss Price, in the original play, was the best "May Edwards" we have ever had. Mr. Harry Rivers, an actor new to us, but of established reputation, will make his first appearance as "Jim Dalton." Mr. Marlowe, Mr. James, and Mr. Hemple are in the cast. The play will, no doubt, prove a hit.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Madame Ponisi will present for the first time in many years a play that had an immense success, and is replete with effective scenes and stage effects, called *Vatsha, the Slave Queen*. Mr. Ralton, from New York, will also make his first appearance. Mad'lle Galletta, the finest and the most graceful dancer on the stage, will make her first appearance after a year's absence. This theatre has grown to be quite attractive, and is well frequented.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Tilton will take a farewell benefit, which no doubt will prove a success. The bill is attractive, and presents an array of talent.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth has but three more nights amongst us. This evening he gives his inimitable performance of *The Fool's Revenge*.

MCDONOUGH.—This popular actor, on the eve of leaving for Europe, has been offered a complimentary benefit. It takes place on Saturday at the Arch Street Theatre. Mr. McDonough will appear as "Shaun, the Post," a part in which he has won great honors all over the States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

FATAL ACCIDENT—GROSS CARELESSNESS OF BUILDERS OR WORKMEN.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a lad named Francis Burcheil, aged 13 years was almost instantly killed at the corner of Ninth and South streets, under the following circumstances:—Workmen have been employed for some time past in demolishing an old brick building at the northwest corner of Ninth and South streets, and the bricks have been piled up on Ninth street in dangerous proximity to the track of the Union Passenger railway, there being not more than the space of one foot between the car windows and the brick pile as the cars pass by. At the hour stated above Burcheil was suddenly caught between a car and the brick pile, and was crushed in a dreadful manner. He was removed to his late residence, northeast corner of Eighth and Shippen streets, and the Coroner notified of the occurrence. The conductor and driver of the car were arrested, and held in $500 by Alderman Morrow. Whether they were really to blame or not remains to be seen, but the builder or contractor who ordered his workmen to place the bricks so near the railroad track that common sense must have told him human life would necessarily be endangered, deserves to be severely dealt with, and an example should be made of him. It is a great wonder that a serious accident has not happened at this point before, and also at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, where a pile of bricks have been placed within a few inches of the railroad track ever since the burning of French & Richards' establishment. It is stated that the law gives builders a right to pile bricks and stones a certain number of feet from the gutter out into the street, but this is no excuse for such gross carelessness and stupidity as is displayed in taking such advantage of the law, if such exists, as places human life in great jeopardy. In no case should bricks or other material be placed nearer than two feet from any passenger railroad track.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—About 12 o'clock last night a policeman, while patroling his beat in the neighborhood of Tenth and Shippen streets, had his attention attracted by the violent springing of a rattle. Running to ascertain the cause, the officer observed a head protruded from a second story window, and from the mouth belonging to said head there issued loud and earnest appeals for help, etc. The policeman was informed by the excited gentleman to whom said head belonged, that a robber was in the house, and the family were in momentary expectation of becoming the subjects of a second edition of the Dearing massacre. In order to save the family from such unpleasant consequences the officer desired admittance to make the necessary investigations but *paterfamilias* hesitated about risking his life by going down to open the front door.

At last, however, the family were mustered together, and marched in bold phalanx down stairs, headed by the slightly agitated husband and father, who experienced feelings somewhat akin to the boarding-school mistress in *Pickwick*, when that portly gentleman clamored for admission, under a mistake, into the sacred precincts of the school building at the dead hour of night, and was timidly resisted by the madam, backed by her fair pupils. The front door was reached in safety, however, and hastily thrown open, and Mr. Officer, pistol in hand, proceeded to make an examination. Room after room was searched, when, lo and behold! in one of the apartments the policeman was suddenly brought face to face with a strange cat, whose noise during the night had awakened the family, and who was responsible for a pretty good scare to everybody in the house.

EARLY CLOSING.—The undersigned, recognizing the necessity of giving ourselves and those in our employ some respite from duty during the warm weather, believing such a course would result beneficially to all concerned, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 5 o'clock P. M. on every day of the week except Saturday, when the hour shall be 3 o'clock P. M., said arrangement to go into effect on the 20th of June, and to continue to the 1st of September:—Bucknor, McCammon & Co., Vetterlein & Co., S & J. Moore, Bo den & Wartman, Doban & Taitt, J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., McDowell & Duncan, Courtney & Son, A. & R. Armstrong, A. R. Fougeray, C. M Meyers, and L. Bamberger & Co. These firms represent the largest tobacco interests of our city.

HOW A VALISE WAS STOLEN.—A man named Clarence Miller was arrested in New York a day or two since, and brought to this city, on the charge of larceny, and was taken to the Fifth District Station House. It appears about a week ago a colored man took board with Mrs. Johnson, at Duponceau street and Locust street, and the following morning he missed his valise. A notorious colored thief, named George Betz, was arrested on the charge of stealing the valise, when he implicated Miller in the affair, stating that he (Miller) stole it, and pawned the contents, and left for New York. Parties were sent to that city in quest of the thief, and he was arrested, as stated, and locked up.

CHURCH FAIRS.—The Fair at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, reopens this evening. The ladies realized nearly two-thirds of the amount required for the purchase of the organ and the repairs, and hope to complete their laudable undertaking this week. It will be held, as before, in the Session room.

A Fair has been opened to-day, to continue during the present week, at the Assembly Buildings, in aid of a fund for the erection of an additional Baptist Church at Germantown.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD BURGLARS.—A day or two since we published an account of the depredations of three young burglars in the Twenty-fourth Ward. It seems they were also in the habit of stealing butter, eggs, and other provisions, in different parts of the ward, and secreting them in an old ice-house, from which they took them to the military camp near the Arsenal, and sold them to the soldiers. Burglars' jimmies, skeleton keys, and other implements of that character, were also found on the men. They were all committed by Alderman Allen.

THE FESTIVAL under the auspices of the ladies of Broadway M. E. Church, Camden, will be continued until to-morrow evening. The attendance has been large and profitable. The voting on the regalia of the O. U. A. M. and the silver-mounted bat was very spirited. William D. Middleton, of Camden Council, No. 7, was the successful competitor for the regalia, and the Union Base Ball Club won the bat. All who wish to enjoy a pleasant afternoon or evening entertainment should visit the festival, on Federal street, above Fourth.

THE REGATTA TO-MORROW.—Immediately after the regatta is underway to-morrow morning, the Commodore's yacht will start with an escort composed of the following vessels:—*Thistle, Lotus, Cyllie, Delaware, Mary Ella*, and the pilot-boat yacht *Henry Cope*.

TAVERN ROBBED.—About 3 o'clock this morning the tavern of Mr. Smedley, situated in the Nineteenth Ward, was entered by a rear window and one hundred cigars stolen, with which plunder the thief effected his escape.

ON DUTY AGAIN.—Police Lieutenant Frank Hampton, who has been seriously ill for some days past, has recovered, and resumed the duties of his position this morning.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—This evening there will be a pleasant entertainment given at the Soldiers' Home, at the corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets, under the Superintendence of Colonel William H. Maurice. The programme promises an address by Colonel Maurice, and various recitations and readings of an interesting character. The public are invited to be present; and as there is no charge for admission, we doubt not but the attendance will be large.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer, three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our day, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients; to the credit of the great body of the professors; we record that they recommend and prescribe *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* to their patients. The formula, according to which it is prepared, commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*—that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—
"Arrested! what's *that* for?" cries Slouch.
Says the M. P., without demur.
"Why, all your looks and ways avouch
You're a suspicious character!"
"But my 'down look' is Nature's work,
And want of cash has made me shabby."
"Poh!" answers M. P., with a jerk,
"That last excuse is mighty flabby;
If decent looks you wished to keep
You know the Tower sells wondrous cheap!"

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IT HAS NOW been six years since the Great Pacific Railroad was commenced, and although an immense and devastating war of four years has intervened, the work on the road has never been suspended. It has also been about six years since Charles Stokes & Co opened their celebrated "one price" Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and notwithstanding the many and violent commotions throughout the country, this Clothing House stands, a prosperous institution. Its success is doubtless owing to the fact of the customers always getting the *best* goods and at the *lowest* price. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Clothiers, No. 824 Chesnut street.

HO! FOR THE COUNTRY!—But if you go be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is *par excellence*. The Tonic, and this preparation, is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

TRUSSES.—To avoid all cloth, leather, and rag-covered rusting, filthy Trusses, with their chafing, blistering and strapping, go to I B Seeley's "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, No. 1347 Chesnut street, where you will find the cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known; used in bathing, fitted to form. Pamphlet free. Lady attendant.

THE CLOSING SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, from the American Art Gallery, New York, takes place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Scott's Gallery when one hundred superb specimens of art will be disposed of without reserve. This will afford the last opportunity to connoisseurs to obtain paintings at a medium price, as the gallery will positively be closed for the summer season.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, know how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This delicious toilet preparation is a universal favorite with the ladies. It is made from the rich Southern Magnolia; is superior to any cologne, and is now used as a bathing article for the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, with the most charming results. No wonder it is popular.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs made of all styles. Persons desiring will find it to their advantage to patronize Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and receive a most satisfactory picture at moderate cost.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HELMICK—SMITH.—On the 12th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Charles Cooper, Mr. HOWARD HELMICK to AMELVIA V., daughter of the late John F. Smith, Esq., of this city. No cards.

HOBSON—McFADDEN.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, on the 14th instant, by Rev. A Manship, Mr. CHARLES HOBSON, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss ANNIE JOANNA McFADDEN, of Hamerton, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BRUREIN.—Suddenly, on the 16th inst., SOPHIA F., wife of Francis Brurein, and beloved daughter of Catharine and the late John Spielberger, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 915 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HEYDRICK.—On the 16th instant, ABRAHAM HEYDRICK, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HOOVER.—On Saturday, the 16th instant, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Captain James Hoover, in the 61th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Onas street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MAY.—On the 15th instant, ANNIE, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Catharine May, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 832 S. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IRON QUOITS OF SEVERAL SIZES, AND Iron Dumb Bells, from two to twenty pounds each. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

CIGAR-BOX KNIVES COMBINE IN ONE tool a blade for prying off the lid, a claw for pulling out the tacks, and a hammer for driving them in. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR SEEDING CHERRIES, THE CHERRY-Stoner will be found to greatly lessen the time and labor required for removing the stone from the fruit. For sale, also, various kinds of Preserving Kettles, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street, above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it, notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office, where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLEsale prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 613

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT St.,
OFFER
TRIMMED BONNETS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,
AT COST.
EVERY STYLE OF
BONNET AND HAT,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
4 18 2mrp

FREEMAN & CO.
REED'S NEW BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats,	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat,	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp
FREEMAN & CO.,
EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF LEWIS CASS.

Order from Secretary Seward.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The following was issued this morning:—

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.—The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Lewis Cass, distinguished not more by faithful service in varied public trusts than by exalted patriotism at a recent period of political discord, departed this life at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

"The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) reported from the Military Committee a resolution to appoint a commission to settle the war claims of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) offered a joint resolution for the printing of the reports of the generals commanding the armies in the West, made since the conclusion of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Passed.

The Tax bill was reported from the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed in the amendments.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, Mr. Davis (N.Y.) introduced an act to establish in Germany a repertory for furnishing information as to the resources of the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Trowbridge (Mich.) introduced a bill to establish a Commission of Claims against the Government of the United States held by loyal citizens of East Tennessee. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ashley (Nevada) introduced a bill granting the right of way and other privileges, to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.—The steamer *North Point*, from Savannah, bound to Baltimore, with cotton, was disabled yesterday, at 4 A. M., twelve miles north of Hatteras. She was spoken shortly after by the steamer *Fannie*, from Baltimore for Savannah, and taken in tow. She arrived here to-day, and will be towed to Baltimore by the steamer *State of Maryland*.

The revenue cutter *Northerner*, with Senator Grimes, Commissioner Rollins, Senator Chandler, and a party of Congressmen, arrived this morning, and after visiting the Portsmouth Navy Yard, returned this afternoon. The revenue cutter *Wyandotte* has arrived from Baltimore, and will soon sail for San Francisco. Sailed, naval steamer *Standish*, for Philadelphia, towing the U. S. ship *Constellation*. The weather is squally, with rain.

The Fatal Case of Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The fatal case of cholera in this city yesterday, was that of William Howard Mann, aged forty years. His father resides in the western part of the city. The disease was contracted at New York, where a roommate was sick of it when he left, and subsequently died. On arriving here on Sunday morning he was taken to the Infirmary, and received the best medical treatment, but he was too far gone to arrest the disease.

The "China" below Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The steamer *China* is below this point, detained by the fog. Her advices are to the 9th and 10th instant, and will be telegraphed as soon as she arrives up.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 98¼; Reading, 109½; Canton Company, 60¼; Missouri Sixes, 79½; Erie, 69¾; Carolinas, 85½; Tennessee 6s, 95¼; Treasury 7 3-10s, 102⅞; Ten-forties, 96½; Five-twenties, 102⅞; Gold, 1.3⅞.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton dull at 40@42c. Flour—State has advanced 10@15c; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $6 60@10 for State; $8 80@14 for Ohio; $6·60@9·85 for Western; $10·50@17 for Southern; and $8·90@14 for Canada. Wheat advanced 3@5c; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 2@3c.; 50,000 bush. sold at 94@96c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $33@33 31 for Mess. Lard dull at 19½@22½c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

SECOND BOARD

$1000 US 5-20s 65....102⅞	300 sh Cat pf........102⅞
100 sh Cata pf.......25¾	100 sh Sch. N pf.s30 34
10 sh Cam. & A.....129½	

Theodore Tilton in Washington.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, who is on a visit to Washington, made a speech on Friday. Among other good things he said this:—

To-day, looking at the dome of the Capitol, I said to myself, "Unto what can it be compared, except to St. Peter's at Rome." But St. Peter's at Rome was originally drafted by Michael Angelo for a greater and fairer structure than the architect was allowed to erect. The great plan was dwarfed. There are authors and planners in Congress of a scheme of reconstruction as full orbed as Michael Angelo's dome, but the President will not allow it to be built. Nevertheless, it must be built, President or no President, Congress or no Congress. Let both ends of the avenue take heed that the party of justice, the party of liberty, is the party that controls the conscience of the nation, and will sooner or later control its policy. Gentlemen in Washington! be it known unto you that you shall never have rest for the soles of your feet until your legislation shall be squared, every jot and tittle, according to the great rule of equal rights. (Applause.) I know the world was not built in a day. I know this realization of a reconstructed Union cannot be had by a mere wishing. But I know that, sooner or later, God means to give it to this nation. It is written in heaven that the fairest nation on earth shall be modelled on no meaner plan. Keep the glowing ideal, therefore, in your minds. Seek to achieve it—be content with nothing less. Out of the broken fragments of eleven disrupted States reconstruct a Union on the basis of a Christian Democracy, otherwise your work will perish—otherwise it ought to perish.

—The Shenandoah Valley farmers have rebuilt all their barns and are ready for crops.

EUROPE.

THE MONEY PANIC IN ENGLAND.

[*Continued from our Third Edition.*]

THE LEEDS BANKING COMPANY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

From the London Times, June 5.

Yesterday at Leeds, Mr. Edward Greenland, the quondam manager of the Leeds Banking Company, which failed on the 18th of September 1864, was brought before the magistrate to answer the charge of having made false half yearly and weekly returns of the unstamped notes and bills of exchange issued by that bank in accordance with the 9th of George IV, chapter 23, and the 7th and 8th of Victoria, chap. 32. The court was crowded, and an excited multitude waited outside to learn the result of the investigation. Mr. F. H. Lewis barrister, of London (instructed by Messrs. North & Sons, of Leeds), conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and proved that the bank was authorized to circulate £5 notes representing £23 076, and that the manager had made an affidavit that that was the amount; but on the 24th of June, 1864 the actual issue of paper was to the extent of £ 6,186. Having established this, Mr. Lewis asked for a remand but said on a future occasion he should be able to prove that for five years—from 1859 to 1864—every one of the returns made by Greenland to the Inland Revenue Department was false. He also added that on some future occasion certain other charges of forgery and fraud might be brought against the prisoner.

The magistrates granted a remand until Tuesday, the 12th inst., and were willing to admit the prisoner to bail—himself in £3000, and two sureties in £1500 each. We may add that the cashier of the bank proved that he had called Mr. Greenland's attention to the fact that there were not sufficient notes to enable him to make a proper return to keep it within the limits, and Greenland told him to take Bank of England and other notes to make up the deficiency.

THE SOLID MEN OF ENGLAND AGAINST "SHENT PER SHENT" AND SHODDY.

From the London Times, May 28.

The present state of the money market, viewed in conjunction with certain other symptoms of our social condition may well suggest some curious reflections. In the city the great fact of the day is the want of money—not of money's worth but of money itself. So much of this commodity has been "locked up" that, though it may all be safe enough there is none of it to be had. Neither credit nor goods, nor the material produce of industry, nor securities representing undoubted values, will procure bank notes or sovereigns. We have all been working hard enough, and upon the whole we have been frugal enough—that is in everything but enterprise—and we are in reality rich enough, but we cannot get a sufficiency of that circulating medium which is occasionally required.

For a condition of ten per cent, or, in other words, at twice the usual charge, the Bank of England will still make limited advances upon Consols and relieve fundholders from the necessity of selling at 86; but, except on such securities and such terms there is no money to be had. Foreigners are actually under the impression that all the cash has left the country, and have mistaken the suspension of the Bank Charter act for the suspension of specie payments at the bank. A circular has been issued from the Foreign Office explaining that nothing has been disturbed but credit, and that we are still just as rich as ever; but perhaps a recent transaction or two may enlighten our Continental friends a little further on the subject.

On Friday, then, at the West End of the town there was a sale of jewels going on just when, at the East End, money was scarcest. It was not a very large collection, but the specimens were good, and anybody might have fancied that the opportunity was an excellent one for making cheap purchases. If money was so scarce it would surely go a good way. Well, we will show how far it went. A pair of diamond earrings were put up, and fetched just fourteen hundred and fifty guineas. Then there was a necklace formed of a single row of diamonds, the stones being "old English" that is to say, cut in England many years ago by skilful hands before the introduction of machinery into the business. This ornament brought eight hundred and forty-five guineas.

A pearl necklace fetched one hundred and ninety-five guineas. Cheaper earrings went for three hundred guineas or a little more. Single-stone rings averaged about one hundred and eighty guineas. At another sale a ring with one diamond in it was knocked down to a fortunate bidder for three hundred and forty guineas, and a loose diamond, with a fine "spread," fetched two hundred and forty-five guineas. Perhaps, however, it may be imagined that jewels are as good as gold and that the payment of all this money for values absolutely indentical signifies nothing. We will not examine that hypothesis, but will take another example or two, to which it will certainly not apply.

Last Saturday week a small collection of pictures and drawings mostly by modern masters, was "submitted to public competition," and with the following results:—One picture fetched one thousand three hundred guineas; another one thousand two hundred guineas; and a third over one thousand guineas. A view of Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight brought nine hundred and seventy-five guineas; and a pair of companion pictures—views in Holland—one thousand eight hundred guineas. Altogether twenty six pictures and three drawings realized exactly ten thousand four hundred and sixty pounds. This auction was followed by another, at which the gem of the sale was knocked down for two thousand guineas, while for two other specimens nearly three thousand guineas were obtained. A view of the Thames near Maidenhead went for six hundred and sixty guineas; a coast scene by the same artist, for eight hundred and forty guineas.

The total produce of the second sale was nearly eighteen thousand pounds—the aggregate result of the two being the realization of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds in money. Four days later there was another picture sale with results of precisely the same character. On Saturday the royal yearlings fetched on an average upwards of four guineas a piece. In fact, we need not accumulate examples. Every person acquainted with such matters knows full well that though money be scarce in the financial market, it is abundant enough elsewhere, and that while the extremity of pressure is felt in the city, any object of art, rarity, or interest will find eager purchasers at prices absolutely fabulous.

If it be asked how this contrast arises, and how it happens that money does not find its level by flowing from regions where it abounds—to a region where it is anxiously sought for, the reply can be easily given. It would be rather discreditable if, like savages, we valued beads and colored stones above useful wares and merchandise; but that need not be assumed. The fact is, the classes concerned in these transactions are separated widely from each other. The man who has one thousand pounds to spare for a painting, a diamond, or a horse may be entirely unacquainted with financial transactions. Commerce, or at any rate finance, has a world of its own, and that world is inhabited by a select and peculiar population.

Some people deal commercially with their money, and make a good thing of a panic; others would never dream of discounting a bill or making advances upon securities, whatever might be the profit attainable. The purchasers of sapphires and rubies at about six thousand guineas an ounce probably could not have told what was the bank rate of discount at that minute and would not have been tempted by it if they had known. Indeed, it is only as a trade that money lending pays. It is not worth while for a man to take a small capital into the money market for the sake of prices which may all have vanished in a month.

* * * The money of the outer world does not flow into the regular city market, because there are no accustomed channels for it, nor, indeed, would it be sufficient in amount to fill the vast gap which the interruption of credit has created. A more effective course of relief, we trust, will soon be found; but, in the meantime, our neighbors may assure themselves that we are not really any poorer than before.

The firm in question have recently compounded with their creditors for a sum under ten shillings to the pound, and even this will have to be paid in five instalments extending over about eighteen months. There is, however, just a probability that they may again be placed in a position to resume business and pay their debts in full. It appears that their chief losses have been in cotton, which is now, of course, relatively at a great depreciation. They purchased, some time ago, either in America or Egypt, a very extensive shipment of cotton at about the highest price of the market at the time. The cotton was insured to its full value; but the ship on board which it was stowed, though considerably over due, has not yet arrived in this country.

If the vessel is lost, therefore, the underwriters will have to pay over the full marketable value of the cotton at the time it was purchased, and the firm will be enabled not only to pay their debts in full, but to realize a handsome surplus. Should the vessel and her cargo yet arrive in safety the firm will be compelled to adopt the composition above described.

England's Debt.

HER DOMINION OF THE SEA AND MEANS OF PAYING BY WAR AT AN END.

In the English House of Commons, May 24, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the second reading of the Terminable Annuities bill, entered into a minute and elaborate explanation of its provisions. After some remarks explanatory of the scope of his arguments deduced on a former occasion from the probable exhaustion of England's coal supplies, he pointed out that terminable annuities for the reduction of debt had for many years formed part of the financial system, and claimed for this bill no higher credit than an attempt to approximate the scale on which we had dealt with the debt in former years.

During his speech, Mr. Gladstone made the following very important admissions:—

Mr. McCulloch and other economists have remarked that although taxes are grievous evils, yet they are not unmixed evils, inasmuch as they have a great tendency to check waste and produce economy. ("Oh!") It would be possible to argue plausibly, and something more than plausibly, that money raised by taxes to pay off debt would become more largely available for the purposes of production than if the debt were not paid off. It is again stated, and with perfect truth that we cannot estimate the reduction of our debt simply by the dry and bare figures as they stand before us. We must not consider merely the naked proposition that we have brought our debt in half a century from £900,000,000 to £800,000,000, but we must also consider the relative power and wealth of the country.

And it is a very fair and plausible doctrine to hold, that owing £800,000,000 of debt we are at this moment fitter, so far as wealth is concerned, to enter upon a great, sanguinary, and protracted struggle—and God forbid it should be necessary—than were our forefathers at the time of Mr. Pitt to enter into a revolutionary war, and when our debt was somewhere between £300,000,000 and £350,000,000. But that is not a sufficient and satisfactory answer. I should be very sorry indeed, apart from the horrors and mischief of war itself, to see the mere financial process of the revolutionary war repeated. I doubt very much whether we have sufficiently realized the enormous political mischiefs that were attendant upon the Revolutionary war—the change of tone which was produced in the spirit of our Government, the unhappy alteration which it brought about in the relations of classes, the tendency to stringent, and, I will say, arbitrary legislation, the reaction which we owed to the revolutionary war of the huge system of protection which Mr. Pitt, if he had been blessed with fair opportunity by the continuance of peace, would have utterly destroyed. In point of fact, it would not be too much to say that, as regards those indirect consequences, we are only beginning to extricate ourselves from the results of that revolutionary war. But there is another most important consideration to be borne in mind as against those who tell us that the nation which went into war in 1793, and which increased the debt from £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 to £800,000,000, can much better go into war in—what shall I say?—not 1866, as we trust, but any given future year—that such a nation can much more safely carry its debt of £800,000,000 into war and come out of it than the same nation when it had a much smaller debt.

This, at any rate, should be recollected. There was in the case of the revolutionary war one most remarkable and peculiar compensation which this country derived from its mastery of the seas. That mastery of the seas became a monopoly of the seas, slightly qualified by American competition. But the American marine was then only beginning to exist. In the main, what between the infancy of America and the command of the seas that we enjoyed as compared with other European powers, we became, it may almost be said, the only masters and exclusive possessors of the trade of the world. And the stringent code of maritime law, or what we contended was maritime law, made that possession an effective reality. We cannot expect again so see—it would be impossible for us again to see—our trade during a war of an analogous character placed in an analogous position. Those days have fairly gone.

In the case of the Revolutionary war it must be observed that, while the war brought with it immense burdens, it opened up new sources of wealth for us through the exclusive possession of the ocean trade. Those new sources of wealth cannot be opened up again; and consequently the argument founded upon the supposed parallel between the cases is to that extent, and to a considerable extent, fallacious. (Hear, hear.) Don't therefore, let us hastily conclude, from a retrospect of the Revolutionary war, that we can with safety apply the parallel derived from that period to a policy which, again involving us in war with £800,000,000 of debt on our shoulders, was to end in adding some three, four, or five millions more to that debt.

Testimonial to Mr. Maury.

HE IS PRESENTED WITH 3000 GUINEAS, IN LONDON

From the London Daily News, June 5.

Yesterday evening about one hundred and thirty gentlemen assembled at Willis' Rooms, on the occasion of a banquet and testimonial to Captain Maury, formerly of the United States Navy, the object of this tribute being to make a suitable public recognition of the brilliant services conferred by that officer on the cause of maritime science. Sir John Pakington, M. P., presided, and among those present were:—His Excellency the Mexican Minister, his Excellency the Spanish Minister, his Excellency Don Herberto de la Riestra, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation; Admiral Sir John Hay, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.; General Lefroy, F. R. S; the Right Hon. Earl Nelson; Colonel Sir Henry James, R. E., F. R. S.; Commodore Jansen, L. B. G., of the royal Dutch navy; Professor Tyndal, F. R. S; the Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.; Admiral Boutokoy, of the Russian Imperial Navy; Admiral Young, R. N.; Mr. Charles Babbage, K. H., F. R. S.; the Hydrographer of the Admiralty; Professor Wheatstone, F. R. S; the Deputy Master of the Trinity House; Captain Cowpor Coles, R. N.; General Walker; Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M. P., F. R. S.; Admiral Holsteno, R. N.; Mr. W. Fairbairn, F. R. S.; Mr. W. Whitworth, F. R. S; Mr. T. B. Horsfal, M. P.; Captain Klerker, Royal Swedish Navy, Attache to the Swedish and Norwegian Legation; Mr. J. Laird, M. P.; the Hon. J. B. Vivian, R. N.; Admiral Anson, R. N.; James Spence; the Rev. F. W. Tremlett M. A., LL.D., etc.

After the usual toasts, followed by that of "The Diplomatic Corps,"

The Chairman proceeded to present the testimonial. In doing so, addressing the gallant Captain personally, he congratulated him on having devoted his noble intellect to a purpose which had in the result conduced so greatly to the lasting benefit of mankind. He then traced the history of his scientific discoveries, and referred to the practical advantages which the public were now deriving from them. In the voyage of a ship from England to India or China there was, he observed, a saving of £250. What, then, must be the annual aggregate saving on the voyage of all the ships of this country? It was when Captain Maury's fame was at its height that there broke out the unfortunate civil war between the North and South—a war in which, being a Southerner by birth, he took the part worthy of his character and his career. (Loud cheers.) He then adverted to the fact, that after the war had terminated the gallant Captain was invited by the Grand Duke Constantine to take up his abode in Russia, and by Prince Napoleon to accept a home in France. The testimonial now to be presented commenced about a year ago. Holland subscribed about £1000, Russia sent £1000 and a large amount was also collected in this country. And he now, in the name of England, of Europe, and of the civilized world, had to request Captain Maury to accept a testimonial, considerably exceeding in amount 3000 guineas, as a recognition of esteem, admiration, and gratitude. (Great cheering.) He concluded by reading an address expressive of the object of the presentation, and having handed the money to the guest of the evening in a silver basket he proposed his health, which was drunk with three times three, amid much enthusiasm.

Captain Maury commenced by repudiating the notion that he was deserving of such an acknowledgment. Forty years ago, he said, it was his good fortune to enter on a field of discovery in which the harvest was ready to hand. Very soon a fleet scattered all over the world was engaged in observing certain phenomena of the sea and the air; and at a very small cost ships of all nations were converted into temples of science. (Cheers.)

The necessity of combination in the researches made led to the conference at Brussels; and now he saw a brilliant assemblage met to celebrate the results which had since been achieved. In conclusion, the gallant Captain declared his utter inability to acknowledge in appropriate terms the handsome testimonial just presented, and said he must therefore express it with sealed lips and the eloquence of silence. (Loud cheers.)

Among the remaining toasts was "Our Foreign Visitors," proposed by Lord William Grosvenor, M. P., which was responded to by Commodore Jansen, of the Royal Dutch Navy, and General Beauregard, of the late Confederate States of America, the latter of whom was treated with special cordiality.

Mrs. Relief Sumner.

Mrs. Relief Sumner, the mother of Honorable Charles Sumner, who has been gradually failing in health, died at her residence in Boston, on Friday, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She was the daughter of David Jacob, Jr., of Hingham, and was born in Hanover, Plymouth county, February 27, 1785. She was married to Charles Pinckney Sumner, April 25, 1810, and had nine children, named respectively Charles, Matilda, Albert, Henry, George, Jane, Mary, Horace, and Julia. George was distinguished for his scholarship, and as an author. Horace perished in the ship *Elizabeth*, off Fire Island, near New York, on the 18th of July, 1850.

—It is said that Gustave Dore, the great French artist, never read the Bible until he agreed to furnish some illustrations for a large folio edition.

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LITERATURE.

PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Embracing Details and Incidents in his Captivity. Particulars Concerning his Health and Habits, together with many Conversations on Topics of Great Public Interest. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Craven, M. D. [G. W. Carleton, New York. Philadelphia Agents: Messrs. Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street.

The fact that Dr. Craven kept an exact record of all the sayings of Jefferson Davis from the moment of being deputed as physician, and that he is enabled to present us in book form with so minute a detail, is the best evidence of that thrift, which would coin wealth out of events transpiring around. We do not blame the doctor for being influenced by a laudable desire to acquire funds by accumulating for publication all the incidents of his patient's life, but is it within the limits of official morality to give to the world facts which only came to his knowledge in the discharge of his duty? Would Mr. Cameron be justified in revealing secrets which only were revealed to him when he held the portfolio of the War Office? We think not; and as it is evident that all the events in the life of Davis were designed to be kept secret (else why the exclusion of correspondents?), we cannot avoid the belief that the incoherent conception of the work was founded on a system not allowed by the code of official honor. But Dr. Craven has seen fit to take advantage of his position, and we have only to deal with what he tells us rather than with his motives. The work is one of the most undeniable interest. It brings us into the cell of the captive. It reveals his opinions on the events of the past, his sorrows, his passions, and give us his views on the passing news of the day and the character of public men. We do not now care whether his beliefs are false or true, whether they have not been viewed through the roseate glasses of personal favor, but merely consider that, as the avouched sayings of the prince of traitors, they cannot but be of deep interest to our readers.

Dr. Craven has something of the Jenkins in his composition. He narrates small points with minute care, and describes with affecting pathos the solitary mouse which the captive fed. He speaks of his meals, and gives us his fare, how he eat, what he eat, how he talked, and how meek and Christian and evidently innocent was he of all misdeeds. In fact, from the affection with which the Doctor speaks of Jeff., we cannot but believe that imprisonment has wonderfully improved his temper. Now it is a notorious fact, that he was one of the most irascible and disagreeable men that ever appeared in the capital. We do not mean discourteous, but bitterly vindictive, and because of the unpleasant nature of his dislikes, he was disagreeable to such as did not please him. We have him pictured to us as a sweet lamb, decked with all virtues, and brutally chained by barbarians. That he is querulous and fretful is fully revealed by the work, and that he is extremely dogmatical is also attested. In fact he seems to have had a wonderful influence of the Doctor and his rules in the atmosphere of his cell, remind us of the conversation between "Hamlet" and "Polonius:"

"Hamlet. Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a camel?
Pol. By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed!
Ham. Methinks it is a weasel.
Pol. It is backed like a weasel.
Ham. Or like a whale.
Pol. Very like a whale."

Such was Davis' conversion of Craven. He thought the air was damp. Craven was confident it was not. He was sure the air was damp. Craven was doubtful. He was confident the air was damp, and Craven concurred.

In order to give an idea of the work, we quote freely before we speak of its general merits. In his preface, after an anecdote almost pointless, he says:—

"This is the material part of my preface, and contains the only apology I shall offer in case any oversensitively loyal readers may feel, or affect to feel, shocked on finding in the following pages some record of the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, not written to gloat over the misfortunes of a fallen enemy—certainly not aiming to palliate his political or other errors; but to depict so much of him as was revealed to the writer during a medical attendance of many months while Mr. Davis lay a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. Should any such objectors be found, the writer believes himself safe in predicting that they will be drawn pretty exclusively from that loyal class who were non-belligerent, except in the contracting line, and strictly non-combatant, save for higher percentages or profit, during the recent contest for the Union."

From this it will be seen that Dr. Craven not only seeks to give us a book whose avowed object is to excite sympathy for the arch Rebel, but even goes so far as to accuse all who do not agree with him, and who see in his book an offensive defense of a traitor, either as "shoddy" or "profiters by percentage." Now, we are neither one nor the other, and yet the whole tone and tenor of Dr. Craven's book is in opposition to our sense of justice and our political sentiments. As to Davis' opinion on the various generals of both the Northern and Southern armies, we give his remarks entire:—

"To my question what he thought of General Grant, Mr. Davis replied that he was a great soldier beyond doubt, but of a new school. If he had not started with an enormous account in bank, his checks would have been dishonored before the culmination was reached. At Shiloh he was defeated the first day, and would have been destroyed or compelled to surrender next morning, but for Buell's timely arrival with a fresh and well-disciplined reinforcement, the strength of which had been variously stated.

"When Secretary of War, he thought McClellan the ablest officer in the army, and had employed him on two important services—as Military Commissioner in the Crimea, and to explore a route for the Pacific Railroad—both of which duties had been discharged in a manner to increase his reputation. He organized the Army of the Potomac admirably, but it required a commander of more dash to wield the weapon in the field. McClellan's caution amounted very closely to timidity—moral timidity, for he was personally brave. On his first landing in the Peninsula there had been only seven thousand troops to meet him, and these he should have rushed upon and overwhelmed at whatever cost. Cautious, and wishing to spare the blood of his men, he commenced a regular siege at Yorktown, giving his enemies time to concentrate sufficient numbers and drive him back. As a magnanimous enemy he respected McClellan, but thought he had been promoted too rapidly for his own good—before he had ripened in command and gained the experience requisite for the supreme position. Had he been kept in a subordinate capacity the two first years of the war, rising from a division to a corps, and thence to command in chief, he would have been the greatest of our soldiers. He had the best natural gifts and highest intellectual training, and was just becoming fitted, and the best fitted, for his position when removed. Had he been supported by the Government he might have taken Richmond two years earlier, and it was with joy Mr. Davis heard of his removal after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Such sacrifices of officers to the ignorance of an unwarlike people, anxious to find in him a scapegoat for their own lack of discipline or endurance, were unavoidable in the early stages of every popular war.

"Pope, while Secretary of War, he had never been able to make serviceable, and Pope held his own gallantly. His mind was not less inflated than his body. He was a kind of American gascon, but with good scientific attainments. Sumner and Sedgwick were gallant and able soldiers—excellent commanders in action, courteous and reliable in all the relations of life. Hunter, of whom I asked him specially as one of my old commanders, was his beau ideal of the military gentleman—the soul of integrity, intrepidity, true Christian piety, and honor. Mr. Davis had long been associated with him, both in the service and socially, and believed Hunter's want of success due in a great measure to his unwillingness to bend to anything mean or sinister. He was rash, impulsive; a man of action rather than thought; yielding to passions which he regarded as divine inspirations or intuitions—the natural temper of a devotee or fanatic.

"Of the officers on the Confederate side, Mr. Davis spoke in high terms of General Lee, as a great soldier and pure Christian gentleman; also in praise of Bragg and Pemberton, though the two latter, from unavoidable circumstances and the hostility of the party opposed to Mr. Davis, had not been accorded the position due to their talents by public opinion in either section. Pemberton made a splendid defense of Vicksburg, and might have been relieved if the officer commanding the army sent to relieve him (General Johnston) had not failed to obey the positive orders to attack General Grant which Mr. Seddon, then Secretary of War, had sent. If the same officer, who was upheld in command by the anti-administration party, had vigorously attacked Sherman at Atlanta when directed, the fortunes of the war would have been changed, and Sherman buried back to Nashville, over a sterile and wasted country—his retreat little less disastrous than Napoleon's from Moscow. He did not do so, and was relieved—General Hood, a true and spirited soldier, taking his place—but the opportunity was then gone; and to this delay, more than to any other cause, the Southern people will attribute their overthrow, whenever history comes to be truly written."

As many may want to know Mr. Davis' views on Reconstruction, we could avoid quotation by merely saying that they substantially agreed with the Democracy. We give, however, his sentiments:—

"Asking Mr. Davis what were his views in regard to the reconstruction of the Union, he spoke pretty nearly verbatim as follows; this report not being condensed as with other conversations, but taken down in full from memory, immediately on my return to quarters:—

"We could not otherwise define reconstruction, than as a renewal to and by all the States, of all the rights, privileges, duties, immunities, and obligations prescribed and recognized by the Constitution, or original compact of Union. There were several possible alternatives to this plan of reconstruction.

"1st. Consolidation: the swallowing up of all State Governments by the General Government, making the whole country one State, only divided into provinces for easier administration, but connected as one entity of policy and power.

"2d. Territorialism: the control of the Southern States by a Congress and Executive representing only the Northern States—that is, colonial vassalage and government by authority of greater force.

"3d. By open subversion and usurpation to establish a despotism over North and South, while yet preserving a certain republican form.

"In replying to one who served through the war for no other purpose, as you avow, than to defend and maintain the Union as defined by the Constitution," continued Mr Davis, "there can be no necessity for considering any other policy than that of re-establishing the relations of all the States and their citizens to each other and the United States Government.

"Every man's experience must teach him that quarrels between friends are best healed when they are healed most promptly. The alienation which was at first a pain, becomes by time habitual, and the mantle of charity being withdrawn, the faults of each become more and more distinct to the other, and thus the bitterest hates naturally spring from the ashes of the closest friendship.

"It is therefore probably to be regretted that so much delay has occurred in the work of reconstruction, because of the enhancement thereby of the difficulties in the way of speedy and cordial reconciliation. This opinion is quantified as 'probable,' because of my want of recent intercourse with the people. A short time before the close of the war, the idea was infused into my people, as you are well aware, that if they would cease resistance, the Union would be restored, and all their rights of person and property respected, save the property held in slaves, which would be a question for the courts. I have no doubt that a majority—a very large majority—of the Southern people accepted this proposed settlement with singleness of purpose; and would, if confidingly and generously treated, have been now industriously engaged in repairing their wrecked fortunes, without any thought of again resisting or obstructing the General Government in its ordinary functions.

"How far the public wealth would by this course have been increased, the public expenditures lessened, may be measured by many hundred millions of dollars. If it be true that much has been lost, morally and materially, by delay, it would seem that true policy indicates the promptest action in what is termed reconstruction. The North says we have done evil, and when bidding us 'cease to do evil' should not prevent us 'learning to do well.' This can only be done by removing all impediments to the exercise of State functions and the re-enjoyment of such civil and political rights as are left us in the Union.

"Each House of Congress is judge of the election and qualification of its own members. The Constitution has settled the question of representation. A constituency may lose its rights for a time by selecting ineligible persons to be its representatives; but the right of representation is not impaired thereby, and the mistake or abuse may be remedied by a new election. Test-oaths are evil continually, and only evil. They restrain those honorable men who require no fetters, while men of a different class will either take them perjuriously or with a 'mental reservation.' All history has proved them ineffectual, and something worse.

"Our forefathers emigrated to a wilderness, and waged the war of the Revolution, to have and to hold a Government founded on the consent of the governed. They consulted and compromised with each other to establish a voluntary Union. If that idea is to be followed, conhcence, generosity, fraternity, and not test-oaths, disabilities, and armies quartered in the interior, must be relied upon to restore the Union and make it re-effective for the ends for which it was formed.

"Reconstruction," continued Mr. Davis, "cannot properly involve or be made to depend on those social problems which have arisen from the sudden disruption of the relations existing between the white and the black races in the Southern States. These problems belong to the several States, and must have treatment according to the different circumstances of each. No general rule can properly be made applicable to all, and it will prove unfortunate if the subject is controlled by distant and but poorly informed, if not prejudiced authority. The self-interest of individuals and communities, together with the demand for labor so far exceeding the supply, may safely be left to protect the laborer.

"The public action of the Southern State Conventions furnishes conclusive evidence of the desire of the Southern people to resume their position in the Union; and it must strike all observers with surprise, that while those who strove so desperately to leave the Union are now so earnestly endeavoring to reassume their places in it, it is the very men who sent fire and sword to destroy them, or compel them to return, who now bar the door and deny them readmission to that very condition to which it was throughout the war proclaimed to be their first and last duty to return. 'Solitary reflection,' concluded Mr. Davis, 'has given me no key to the mysterious origin of this change in Northern opinion, which I find evidenced in every newspaper that reaches me; and perhaps my own sad state has tinged with its gloom the vista of the future, if thus alienated, disjointed, and adrift, the country should be visited with such trials of foreign war, either with France or England, or both, as are now so often suggested in the public journals of America, and their extracts from the European press.'"

But one more extract. The prisoner gives his views on President Johnson:—

"As Mr. Davis was speaking of the Senate, I asked him his opinion of President Johnson, to which for some moments he made no reply, apparently hesitating whether to speak on the subject or not. At length he said, that of President Jonson he knew no more than the papers told every one; but that of Mr. Johnson, when in the Senate, he would as freely speak as of any other member. There were, of course, differences between them, more especially just previous to the retirement of the Southern Representatives from Congress. The position of Mr. Johnson with his associates of the South had never been pleasant, not from any fault of superciliousness on their side, but solely due to the intense, almost morbidly sensitive pride of Mr. Johnson. Sitting with associates, many of whom he knew pretended to aristocracy, Mr. Johnson seemed to set up before his own mind, and keep ever present with him, his democratic or plebeian origin as a bar to warm social relations. This pride—for it was the pride of having no pride—his associates long struggled to overcome, but without success. They respected Mr. Johnson's abilities, and greatly original force of character; but nothing could make him be or seem to wish to feel at home in their society. Some casual word dropped in debate, though uttered without a thought of his existence, would seem to wound him to the quick, and again he would shrink back into the self-imposed isolation of his earlier and humbler life, as if to gain strength from touching his mother earth. In a word, while other members of the Senate were Democrats in theory or as their political faith, Mr. Johnson was a Democrat of pride, conviction, and self-assertion—a man of the people, who not only desired no higher grade of classification, but could not be forced into its acceptance or retention when friendly efforts were made to that end. He was an immense worker and student, but always in the practicalities of life: little in the graces of literature. His habits were marked by temperance, industry, courage, and unswerving perseverance; also, by inveterate prejudices or preconceptions on certain points, and these no arguments could shake, his faith in the judgment of the people was unlimited, and to their decision he was always ready to submit. One of the people by birth, he remained so by conviction, constantly recurring to his origin, though he was by no means the only Senator of the South in like circumstances. Mr. Davis mentioned Aaron V. Brown, of Mississippi, who had been Postmaster General under President Buchanan and several others, who were of like Democratic education with Mr. Johnson, but who seemed to forget, and in regard to whom it was forgotten by their associates, that they had ever held less social rank than that to which their talents and industry had raised them. Of Mr. Johnson's character justice was an eminent feature, though not uncoupled—as true justice rarely fails to be—with kindness and generosity. He was eminently faithful to his word, and possessed a courage that took the form of angry resistance if urged to do, or not do, anything which might clash with his convictions of duty. He was indifferent to money, and careless of praise or censure, when satisfied of the necessity of any line of action. But for his decided attitude against secession, he would probably have been given the place of Mr Stephens on the Presidential ticket of the Confederacy. Mr. Stephens, indeed, held the same attitude up to the last moment; but on the secession of his State, had two alternatives of State or Federal 'treason,' as it was called, presented, and he chose the latter."

Viewing the book as a whole, we must say that it affords a good instance of special pleading in favor of Davis. Every action is told so as to excite sympathy. Every suffering is narrated, and if the reader's feelings are not harrowed, it will be because Dr. Craven cannot harrow them. It is written in a clear, pleasant style, and laying aside the evident intention of the author to aid Davis, we give it credit for being as interesting a narrative as has fallen under our notice.

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OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	....	$105,000 00
125 000	" 6 " '81	....	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	....	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	....	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	....	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	....	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	....	23,750 00
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	....	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	....	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	....	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	....	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	....	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	....	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	....	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	....	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	.... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	.... 678 48	56,635 37
			$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.
ROCKETS, BENGOLAS, CRACKERS, ETC.
ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.
No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.
6 12 16t STILSON & BOYER.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS
BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BASE BALL CAPS, BASE BALL BELTS
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

ICE COMPANIES.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 27 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Attended to by the most skilful workmen, and every Watch warranted.
FRENCH CLOCKS called for, repaired, and returned. [5 26 §
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26 § BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 smth§rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin Passage $15 00
Deck Passage 8 00
The Steamship
"TONAWANDA,"
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at Rack Street Wharf, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The fine room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"LIVERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS ..... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Flint dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER
In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC. AT G. W. LOOMIS'.
25(mwlm) No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
6 4 12rp
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets
M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 6m

OBITUARY.

Hon. Lewis Cass.

General Lewis Cass died at his residence in Detroit, yesterday morning. This noted statesman was born at Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1792. The family emigrated to the West when Lewis was seventeen years of age. He accompanied his parents as far as Marietta, where he remained and commenced the study of law. In 1802 he was admitted to the bar, and settled at Zanesville, and by patient endeavor acquired a practice. His first success in the political arena he achieved in 1806, as a member of the Ohio Legislature. He at once gained distinction in his endeavors to counteract the nefarious schemes of Aaron Burr. For this service he was complimented by President Jefferson, and had also conferred upon him the office of United States Marshal for Ohio. The war of 1812 caused the young legislator to lay aside his books and papers, and assume the sword. He was chosen colonel of the 3d Ohio Regiment. At the head of this regiment Cass first entered Michigan with the army of General Hull. The troops were marched into Canada. The proclamation issued on that occasion was penned by Colonel Cass, and for him, too, is claimed the honor of being the first man who, in the war of 1812, stepped in arms upon British soil. But misfortunes soon befel the command of Hull, and on the 16th of August, 1812, the campaign was ingloriously ended by a surrender to the enemy. Colonel Cass was exchanged in Janury, 1813, and commissioned a Colonel in the regular army, and in the month of March following he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He joined the army of General Harrison in July, took an active share in the pursuit of Proctor, and shared in the victory of the Thames. He was next placed in command of Detroit, and soon after appointed Governor of Michigan. He then settled at Detroit, and laid the foundation of his large private fortune by the purchase of large tracts of land, then in an unimproved condition. Michigan, at this period, had no Territorial Legislature, and the business of selecting laws for its government devolved on Governor Cass and the Territorial Judges. He was likewise ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and this for several years remained the most important part of his duties. In 1817 he obtained, in conjunction with Governor McArthur, a cession of most of the remaining Indian lands within the State of Ohio, with adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, to the extent of 4,000,000 of acres. This cession removed the Indian barrier which had intervened between the settlements of Ohio and Michigan.

In 1820 he set on foot and bore a conspicuous part in an exploring expedition to the northern shore of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. In 1825, in conjunction with Governor Clark, of Mississippi, he attended a grand council at Prairie du Chien, of the tribes of the Northwest, and endeavored to conciliate the Indians then engaged in fierce wars among themselves. In 1828 he made two treaties, by which many millions of acres were ceded to the United States. He resigned the office of Governor in 1831, having concluded nineteen treaties with the Indians, by which had been acquired territory equal to one-fourth the area of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In 1831 President Jackson appointed the ex-Governor of Michigan his Secretary of War. In 1836 Secretary Cass laid down the war portfolio and became the Minister to the Court of France. During his residence abroad he made an extended tour, visiting the Nile and Jerusalem. The most remarkable incident of his diplomatic career was his attack on the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1845 he entered the National Councils as Senator from Michigan, and soon made himself famous by the stand he took on the Oregon boundary question, insisting upon the then popular claim of 54 degrees 40 minutes, or fight. In 1848 he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the Presidency; he was defeated for that office by General Taylor. On his nomination, General Cass resigned his seat in the Senate, but was re-elected in 1849 to serve the two years yet remaining of his original term. He was again elected for a term of six years in 1851. In March, 1857, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan—the last public office held by the distinguished deceased. In the secession troubles of 1861, during the vacillating policy of Mr. Buchanan, Secretary Cass resigned, and entered on the retirement he had well earned. Younger men took his place, and for the past five years the venerable statesman has been residing in peace, on his ample estates in Michigan. A biographer of Cass remarks that his most characteristic trait "was an aversion to everything that savored of British." He certainly did much to build up the glorious republic with which his name and fame will be forever honorably associated.

Colonel William Winston Seaton.

Colonel W. W. Seaton, for a long term of years known in the firm of Gales & Seaton, as one of the editors and publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, died in Washington on the 16th of cancer. He was about eighty-one years of age, and had been afflicted with the disease to which he succumbed for a few months only. Colonel Seaton was born in King William county, Va., in June, 1785, from a father who belonged lineally to the Scotch Seatons commemorated by Scott, and who was exiled to Virginia in 1690. His mother was a cousin of Patrick Henry. He was himself educated by the Earl of Finlater. In 1803 he was an assistant editor of a Richmond paper, and an earnest politician. He was connected with journals in Halifax and Raleigh, North Carolina. While attached to the Raleigh *Register* he married a daughter of Colonel Gales, and in 1812 founded the *National Intelligencer* at Washington, with his brother-in-law. In 1860 Mr. Seaton took the entire charge of this important publication, and retained it until a late day. Mr. Seaton was chosen Mayor of Washington from 1840 to 1852, without interruption. The reputation which Colonel Seaton leaves behind him, like that of Mr. Gales, is highly flattering. He was a more solid than brilliant man, and had an excellent judgment. He possessed a very large acquaintance among the leading men of all parties, and was personally respected by all. He was a gentleman of the old school, and his position in municipal and local affairs will cause his demise to be seriously felt over the whole country.

Hon. James Humphrey.

Hon. James Humphrey, M. C. from Brooklyn, N. Y., died in the latter city on Friday night. He represented the Third Congressional District of New York, and recently returned from Washington on private business. He has been sick for some time, though not seriously or dangerously unwell. He was taken sick while going from New York to Washington, and was compelled to stop at Wilmington. He left there for home, where he was attended by many friends, and his illness was not considered dangerous. He grew weaker gradually until his death. Mr. Humphrey was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1811, and was the son of Rev. Herman Humphrey, President of Amherst College before President Hitchcock. In 1839 he was a citizen of Brooklyn and a member of the bar. He was an Alderman in 1848-9. In 1858 he ran for Congress, and was elected by a plurality over his Democratic competitor. He was defeated by Mr. Odell in 1862. In 1864 he was elected again, and was considered an admirable and hard-working representative. He was a member of Rev. Dr. Storr's Church—Church of the Pilgrims—in Brooklyn.

—Joe Jefferson is coming to this country in August, and will play here in September. A letter from the comedian to Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, states that "his constant exertions, whilst achieving London triumphs, has had an effect upon his health, and it is by the imperative order of his physician that he seeks rest and recuperation in a sea voyage." For the past ten months, Jefferson has been acting at the Adelphi Theatre, with such success as has been achieved before by no American comic actor. He not only gained an immense popularity, but has also won the unqualified approbation of every English critic.

—Nearly all the sailors now in the port of London continue on strike for advance of wages.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. 5 6 2mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.

J. W. HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
6 14 thsm22t
No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Syracuse, New York, insures against

DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
B. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1622 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.
"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 §

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. 62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·60. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 10

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of three months, commencing July 1, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

For the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this post or district, or any other locality within this command, that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Timothy; Straw, to be Rye, best quality; all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per one hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities, and at such times, as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand ($5000) dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME
6 18 5t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18mf8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ½-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ¾-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 4, 1866.—

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of June, for the supply of rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the 1st day of July next.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.
6 4m4t WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector.

B. J. WILLIAMS.
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
1 8 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Ambulances,	Stands,
Benches,	Tables,
Fireboards,	Table Tops,
Wheelbarrows,	Trucks,
Stove Boxes,	Bath Tubs,
Water Buckets,	Tongs, assorted,
Boards,	Valves, assorted,
Venetian Blinds,	Army and Express Wagons,
Brackets,	Sash Weights,
Crowbars,	Trestles,
Brushes, assorted,	Brooms, assorted,
Basins for stools,	Shoeing Boxes,
Chairs,	Iron Bars,
Closets,	Barrels,
Cylinders,	Wrenches, assorted;
Cauldrons,	Axes,
Canteens,	Horse Blankets,
Tin Cups,	Ice Boxes,
Chimney Crocks,	Metallic Life Boats,
Oil Cans,	Copper Bits,
Carboys,	Basins,
Chests,	Grain Sacks,
Cocks, assorted,	Boilers, assorted,
Soil Containers,	Riding Bridles,
One-horse Carts,	Hose Couplings,
Clamps, assorted,	Gas Burners,
Drawers,	Curry Combs,
Dressers,	Halter Chains,
Doors,	Wagon Covers,
Stovepipe,	Drums,
Dampers,	Water Casks,
Desks,	Iron Safes,
Stovepipe Elbows,	Hand Cuffs,
Felting,	Horse Cards,
Files, assorted,	Forks, assorted,
Grates,	Portable Forges,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness,	Furnaces,
Screw Drivers,	Guages, assorted,
Coal Hods,	Rope Halters,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,	Fire Hose,
Gum Hose,	Leather Hose,
Hoes, assorted;	Hatchets,
Hammers, assorted,	Lumber,
Scrap Iron,	Mallets,
Boiler Iron,	Measures,
Galvanized Iron,	Camp Kettles,
Wrought Iron,	Lanterns,
Door Knobs,	Lath,
Putty Knives,	Picks and Handles,
Ladders,	Pans, assorted,
Litters,	Gangway Plank,
Locks, assorted,	Punches, assorted,
Levers,	Pokers,
Coffee Mills,	Galvanized Pipe,
Pincers, assorted,	Steam Pipe,
Glue Pots,	Gas Pipe,
Stovepipe,	Pumps, assorted,
Paint Pots,	Lightning-rod Points,
Hose Reels,	Copying Press,
Stovepipe Rests,	Iron Plates,
Clothes Racks,	Lead Pipe,
Rasps, assorted,	Rope,
Rakes, assorted,	Office Stoves,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,	Iron Railing,
Heating Stoves,	Spoons, assorted,
Stools,	Grindstones,
Shelves,	Horse Shoes,
Scrapers,	Stocks and Dies,
Bed Rests,	Sockets,
Coal Screens,	Caulking Tools,
Cooking Stoves,	Tanks,
Sinks,	Dumb Waiters,
Supports,	Zinc,
Screws,	Knives and Forks,
Shovels, assorted;	Ochre,
Spades,	Gas Pendants,
Sledges,	Forges,
Shutters,	Plow and Bits,
	Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.

Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!

Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 21, 1866, the following Commissary Property, viz.:—

3 Office Stoves,	23 Gimblets,
20 feet Stove Pipe,	4 Whetstones,
2 Elbows,	2 Hammers,
2 Coal Scuttles,	1 Plane,
7 Pokers,	1 Bit,
7 Desks,	4 Screw Drivers,
2 Tables,	1 Brace,
22 Chairs,	1 Drawing Knife,
3 Safes (iron),	1 Box Scraper,
7 Platform Scales,	12 Shovels,
6 Counter Scales,	2 Head Raisers,
14 Commissary Chests,	5 Vises,
13 Spring Balances,	5 Punches,
41 Liquid Measures,	3 Drivers,
13 Dry Measures,	5 Bung Starters,
32 Faucets,	2 Bung Screws,
24 Funnels,	5 Adzes,
13 Molasses Gates,	455 pounds Nails,
26 Scoops,	2 pounds Rivets,
14 Cleavers,	2 Double Locks,
21 Hatchets,	2 Single Locks,
16 Meat Saws,	1 Cam Hook,
15 Meat Hooks,	2 Wheelbarrows,
55 Butcher Knives,	1 Skid,
13 Butcher Steels,	21 Dust Brushes.
17 Tap Borers,	

The above property can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.

The Iron Safes are nearly new, fire-proof, large size, of Farrel & Herring's patent, and well worth the attention of persons in need of these articles.

No checks taken.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN,
6 16 4t Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
June 9, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at the Depot Camp, Trenton, New Jersey, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores and Camp and Garrison Equipage, no longer required, as follows, viz.:—

Horses,	Hatchets,
Army Wagons,	Whitewash Brushes,
Spring Wagons,	Iron Bedsteads,
Office Desks,	Benches,
Tables,	Paulins,
Chairs,	Office Chairs,
Stoves,	Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Stove Pipe,	Fairbanks' Scales,
Ranges,	Mess Table,
Leather Water Buckets,	Office Tables,
Wooden Pails,	Trucks,
Carpenters' Tools,	Grain Bags, etc. etc.,
Spades,	Caps,
Shovels,	Trowsers,
Coal Hods,	Coats,
Harness,	Blouses,
Axes,	and other articles.

Also, 89 Cords of Hard Wood, and 9532 feet of Seasoned Lumber, in good order.

The articles are in large quantities, and of many varieties. Most of them are serviceable.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts.

For particular information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made to Mr. Henry T. Holcomb, Agent at the Quartermaster's Office, in Trenton, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brev. Maj.-Gen. STUART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. E. MORGAN,
6 11 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States

STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

What May be Seen in Pennsylvania.

If any one is debating about where to go this summer, we would advise them to see the "objects of interest" in our own State first, and then think of other pleasure trips. We have in the old Keystone State some of the most famous watering and summer places for which our country is noted. The scenery can scarcely be equalled anywhere. Passing up the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, we should first stop at the beautiful town of Columbia, on the Susquehanna, from which place, after a rest that will be really recreative, we can essay delightful excursions to the famous Ephrata Mountain Springs, taking in the Moravian settlement of Litiz on the way. Further west we find Harrisburg, which is worthy of a visit from every Philadelphian. We may take a trip down the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and see the mountains, vales, and cities of that war-blasted, but now restored region. The great battle-field of Gettysburg may be visited, and many other spots now rendered historic by the Rebellion. Returning again to Harrisburg, one may make an excursion to Huntingdon, a beautifully situated rural city, and on the way the rugged mountains loom up all around, whilst the picturesque Susquehannah river is found rippling alongside of the railway continually. From Huntingdon the pleasure-seeker can take the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railway for the Broadtop mountains, which rise up suddenly in boulder-like beauty on all sides. This region is especially wild, and while excellent living may be obtained at a cheap rate, the sportsman may seek and find rare and profitable enjoyment.

Invigorated by the pure and wholesome atmosphere of this region, we pass on to Bloody Run—a place that looks just as bad as its name—and we move forward eight miles further to Bedford, the railroad having been completed to that place. Beyond this neat little city, scarcely two miles, we are set down at the noted Bedford Springs, the waters of which are the most remarkable in the world for singular combinations of mineral substances. The great Blue Spring is said to contain over one hundred different substances, and although the liquid is unpleasant to the palate, it is invigorating to the system to a greater degree than any other mineral water. The scenery of this region is very grand, and the hunting and fishing unsurpassed. Near by Indian mounds may be seen, together with old British and American intrenchments, and the headquarters of one Colonel WASHINGTON, who did good service for his country there many years ago.

We can retire in good order at any time to Huntingdon, and proceed west to Cresson, Altoona, and other renowned summer resorts in the Alleghenies, mere mention of which is sufficient here.

A Hero of Four Wars.

From the Memphis Argus.

A MAN SERVES AS TEXAS RANGER, UNITED STATES REGULAR, AND CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEER—IS WOUNDED TWENTY-SEVEN TIMES—IS TWICE LEFT FOR DEAD—RECOVERS, AND NOW THREATENS TO JOIN THE FENIANS—IS ROBBED IN THE STREET, AND GOES TO WORK LIKE AN HONEST MAN.

Some of the details of one of the most remarkable careers that perhaps ever was experienced have come into our possession, and we give the account to our readers as we received it, only premising that we have not the remotest grounds for supposing the story exaggerated. The man is now employed on a farm two or three miles from this city, and has a good character for veracity.

About the year 1828 one of the strongest and most daring of the bands of the rangers who guarded the frontiers of Texas was commanded by a North Carolinian named Worth, and among all its members none possessed more hardihood or personal strength than the hero of this sketch. He was a Kentuckian, was a splendid rider and dead shot, could hold his own with any of his comrades, in either drinking or fighting, and was looked upon as a dangerous man to tamper with. Of uncommonly amiable temper, however, he gave no cause of offense to any, and had the good-will of all.

He participated in all the wild fights with the Camanche Indians and the "Greasers" in which his command took an active part; and when the war for Texan independence commenced he was one of the first to offer his arm to his adopted land. Suffice it to say that he served under General Houston through that memorable struggle with great credit, though as a private.

The declaration of war between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, found him again ready, and enlisting as a ranger under Jack Hayes, he followed the Lone Star again to triumph, receiving, as he had in previous campaigns, several honorable scars.

For several years after the cessation of hostilities he lived quietly on his ranche, but, tiring of such a tame course of existence, he joined a regiment of regular cavalry and proceeded to Florida, where he served in the Seminole war until the capture of Billy Bowlegs and the conclusion of peace, when he was discharged and returned home, where he remained until the State of Arkansas passed her ordinance of secession, when he immediately joined a regiment of infantry from that State in the Confederate service and went to Virginia. At the battle of Sharpsburg, in Maryland, he received seven wounds, and fainted from pain and loss of blood. At the time that General Lee ordered the retreat to the Virginia side, the men had gathered up their dead and were making rude preparations to inter them.

Our hero by this means escaped being buried, and his comrades were startled a few days after by the report that he had been sent over the river and forwarded to the hospital at Staunton. He recovered, and soon after rejoined his former regiment, and proceeded with it to Georgia, where he was engaged in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. Here he was shot through the head (the ball entering at the right cheek-bone and passing out behind the left ear) and again left for dead. He was taken to Nashville, and, contrary to expectations, he again got well, made his escape from captivity, and returned to Virginia, where he served until the surrender of General Lee's army, when he walked the whole way to Arkansas, and thence home!

This brave old man—the hero of four wars and twenty battles, and the recipient of twenty-seven wounds—at the hands of the Camanches, Mexicans, Seminoles, and Federals—landed at our city two or three weeks ago, and was garroted and robbed in less than half an hour after leaving the boat. He is now working at hard labor, to make money to take him to his native Kentucky, whose loved sod his foot has not pressed for thirty-six years. He says that when his visit to his relatives is concluded, provided the Fenians have any chance of success, he will give them a lift.

—The grand tournament held at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 31st ult., was attended by eight thousand people, and $10,000 was raised for the benefit of orphans throughout the South.

—An immense cotton factory, containing one hundred and eighty thousand spindles and one thousand three hundred looms, has been built in Carrolton, Miss.

—General Frank C. Armstrong, formerly chief of cavalry in Sterling Price's army, is planting cotton (above overflow) near New Orleans.

—The heir apparent of England has an apparent air of rudeness which the old courtiers do not like.

An Indiana County Bigamist.

THE ADVENTURES OF A MUCH-MARRIED MAN—HIS ARREST IN ILLINOIS.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of June 11 says:—One John W. Collins, a young man who made his appearance in this city about one year ago, a saddler by trade, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening by the police, at the residence of Mrs. Jones, on Main street, below Second, and taken to the ferry boat, where Marshal Cropper, of Rock Island, was waiting to receive him, on the charge of bigamy. The facts, as we learn them, are these:—Collins, who is quite good looking and about twenty-six years of age, met Miss Mary McKibben, of Rock Island, a very estimable young lady, at the Sanitary Fair in Chicago last summer, where she was attending one of the tables.

Collins subsequently came to this city, and early last winter again met the young lady at one of the skating parks here. He renewed the acquaintance, which resulted in courtship and marriage last March. The mother of the young lady having been informed, that as far as known here, Collins "was a nice, steady young man of good habits," the young couple were supposed to have made a good match, and for some weeks were happy, when Collins went to Muscatine and went to work, leaving his young wife at her mother's in Rock Island, until he could get ready to go to housekeeping.

Fortunately a letter for him was received by her, written by Collins' brother, telling him that he had better return and take care of his wife and child. This was a terrible blow to the young wife, who, when Collins returned from Muscatine, charged him with having deceived her, and having another wife. This he denied, when she told him of the letters. He alleged it was only a joke of his brother's, but his "good talk" did not avail, and he was ordered from the house. He left, and a week ago last night, about 12 o'clock, he made his appearance in his wife's chamber, and awaking the lady, desired her to dress, and prepare to leave with him. He was armed with a bateaut and revolver, and threatened if she made any outcry he would kill her. A young lady who was rooming with Mrs. Collins was awakened, and the commotion aroused Mrs. Ayers, mother of Mrs. Collins, who came to the room. An alarm was given, and the bigamist fled. Yesterday he was seen in Rock Island. Marshal Cropper got upon his track, following him to this side, where he was arrested as stated.

Since the receipt of the letter the young lady he so cruelly deceived has learned that Collins is a great scamp, and has a wife at Mowrin, Earnest township, Canada West (wife No. 1), also one in Washtenaw county, Michigan (wife No. 2), and one said to be in Rockford, Illinois (wife No. 3). Wife No. 2 learning of wife No. 1, has lately procured a divorce from the scamp. Collins is undoubtedly a case. When he learned of the letter from his brother being intercepted, he immediately wrote to the writer, begging him to write to him again and deny it all, and try to pass it off as a joke, giving as a reason that he had married into a wealthy and respectable family in Rock Island, and they would prosecute him and send him to the penitentiary.

The brother, instead of complying, enclosed the letter to Mrs. Collins No. 2 at Rock Island, who has also received such information as proves that the "nice young man of good habits," who came to Rock Island as Lieutenant Collins, wearing a uniform, etc., is a great scamp; that he has been a bounty-jumper; and that he has long since been discarded by his relations, who reside in Indiana county, Pa. He is now in a fair way to return to a state of single-blessedness at Joliet, and his career of rascality ended. The young lady he married in Rock Island is only sixteen years of age, of most respectable family, well known there, where they have resided for the past four years.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Advices received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show that the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed from Kansas City up the valley of the Kansas river to the vicinity of Manhattan, for a distance of one hundred miles on the main line, whilst the track from Manhattan to Fort Reilly, a distance of forty miles, has been nearly finished, with an adequate supply of rolling stock. Besides these advances in the work, a branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, in a southwesterly direction, has been completed for a distance of forty miles.

—Rev. E. B. Fairfield, President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, recently gave a lecture in Providence, R. I., and gave the following sketch of a well-known American artist:—

"Harriet Hosmer was a fast Massachusetts girl making $10,000 or $15,000 a year by her chisel, but never succeeded in living within her income, while she had long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in Rome, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon."

—The storm on the 8th inst., in many northern localities of Illinois, was very severe. At Kankakee there was a regular tornado. Several citizens suffered heavily from destruction of property. A building, filled with brooms, was wholly destroyed. The agricultural warehouse of Bebee & Co. was moved from its centre three feet, and much damaged. Large trees were twisted off near the ground and broken into fragments. Several vessels on the lake were partially dismantled.

—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Herald*, of the 24th, says that a man by the name of McChristel, lately from Boyle county, Ky., was sitting in Esquire McKiernan's house, on Tuesday, and suddenly sprang up and ran out, and plunged head foremost into a well. His head struck on the opposite side of the curbing, and he fell feet forward into the well. After some time he was taken out, his head badly cut and his shoulders bruised.

—A number of persons have left Toronto and vicinity for the purpose of proceeding to the newly discovered gold mines at Vermilion Lake, in the northern part of the State of Minnesota. The lake in question is at the head of the river of the same name, and directly south of the well known Lake of the Woods, in the country at the head of Lake Superior, between Fort Garry and Fort William.

—Two young men, named Weeks and Hollis Chase, confederates of J. P. Whitney, who recently robbed a store in Boston of $10,363, were arrested in Gardiner, Maine, on Friday afternoon. They have confessed their guilt. Between $8000 and $9000 of the stolen money have been recovered. Whitney was arrested at Portsmouth on the same day.

—Among the American pictures exhibited in the French *Salon* this year are an honest, unpretentious little canvas, by John Ware, of Boston, "Irish Squatters on Vacant Lots in Upper New York;" a portrait in crayon, by Miss Gore, very like and admirably modelled, and an altogether modest and unpretentiously bad landscape, by Woodbury Langdon.

—M. Alexander Dumas, *pere*, has left Paris for Italy, with the object of acting the part of historiographer of the anticipated Garibaldian campaign.

—A thousand nightingales have been caught in Austria, at the request of the Emperor Maximilian, and will be speedily shipped for Mexico.

—A gentleman of Boston recently made his daughter a present, on her wedding, of a check for $50,000, just to start housekeeping.

—A newspaper writer says a native California horse is tough and hardy, and can live on a photograph of a bunch of grass.

—Snow still lies on the sides of the mountains around Jonesboro, East Tennessee.

—Dr. Day's experiment of introducing trout ova into India has proved a total failure.

—Francis Marty, who recently died at Havana, left property valued at $3,000,000.

—There are eighteen aspirants for the office of Mayor of Newport, Ky.

—Coker, the "boy soprano," is creating a sensation in London.

—They were eating cantelopes in New Orleans on the 31st ult.

—The Princess Mary will honeymoon at Earl Brownlow's.

—Queen Victoria is visiting the Duchess of Sutherland.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 6p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

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CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style. CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing. UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET. CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, At Very Low Prices. CHAS. STOKES & CO. HEADQUARTERS FOR DEBY COMPETITION CLOTHING.

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CLOTHING !!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

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WILLIAM HICKS,

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STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing No. 1, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 smrp FARR, No. 16 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

OIL PAINTINGS, PASTEL PICTURES, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION FROM THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell by auction, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, June 15, 16, and 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Oil Paintings, Etc. This sale is very important, as it embraces specimens of some of the most talented living artists.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, with Catalogues. 6 12 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

5 18 8

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday

June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and general assortment of new and desirable goods for present sales. 6 15 4t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE.—A BUSINESS LOCATION and Dwelling, corner of TENTH and HUNTER streets, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, by M. THOMAS & SON, at the Exchange. A three story Brick, with basement, floor level with the pavement, and three-story back building. Lot 20 by 66. $5400 can remain. 11*

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building, on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 10

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

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RHEUMATISM,

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A CURE WARRANTED.

USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2 00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 34 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious, is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for disease, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all Affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:

A. J. Pleasanton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pegouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane—all of this city. A. Pleasanton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vansegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J. with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

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All letters addressed to

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CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
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The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*" and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merits. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *If not deceived* If the druggists will no buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

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Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
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10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslin, 87½ cents a yard.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.

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Shirred Muslins, White Piques, Figured and Dotted Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.

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Best makes of Shirting Linens.
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From $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.
Black All-wool Delaines.
Black Alpacas, from 50 cents up to $1 25 a yard.
Black and White Plaids, 25 cents a yard.
Grenadine Barèges, 35 cents a yard.
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A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Silk Sun Umbrellas, Black Mohair Mitts, Silk and Linen Fans, Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.

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N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

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(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

LAWNS AT 20 CENTS.

LAWNS AT 25 CENTS.
LAWNS AT 28 CENTS.
LAWNS AT 30 CENTS.
FINE ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.
CLOSING OUT SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 16 3t Above Willow.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,

REDUCED.

DESIRABLE STYLES NOW CLOSING AT 40c.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

6 16 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

NEAT STRIPED LENOS,
NEAT PLAID LENOS,
PRINTED MOZAMBIQUES,
PLAID MOZAMBIQUES,
CLOSING OUT AT
REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street

6 16 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR FOULARDS,

AT 37½, 44, AND 50 CENTS.
CLOSING OUT SUMMER DRY GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 16 3t Above Willow.

WHITE CHINTZES AT 35 CENTS.

RICH PERCALES AT 40 CENTS,
CLOSING OUT LIGHT STYLES AT
REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 16 3t Above Willow.

PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS,

FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 16 3t Above Willow

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

All the Newest Styles,

FROM $4 00 to $16 00.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

6 15 6trp

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62 75 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets, only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets, 31 cents; Rag Carpets 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 31 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1 50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Tablecovers, $1 75; Mozambiques, 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT,

CLOSING OUT,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK,

Preparatory to Altering Our Stores.

3000 yards French Cambric Lawns, reduced to 25 cents.
2500 yards French Cambric Lawns, reduced to 37½ cents.
3000 yards French Jaconet Lawns, reduced to 40 cents.
500 yards Chintz Colored Lawns, reduced to 37½ cents.
2500 yards Brown Ground Lawns reduced to 37½ cents.
Plain Buff, Blue, and Pink Lawns, 50 cents.

PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZES.

Blues, Buffs, and Pinks reduced to 50 cents.
1 case French Shirting Chintzes, reduced to 37½ cents.
Choice styles French Percales, at reduced prices.
2500 yards 4-4 double Purple Chintzes, reduced to 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,

GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

A Great Chance for Bargains.

H. STEEL & SON,

6 18 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

LINEN LAWNS.

LAWNS.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

ONE CASE LINEN LAWNS AT 31 CENTS.
ONE CASE LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
ONE CASE LINEN LAWNS AT 37 CENTS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 6

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

WIDE SHEETINGS,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

ONE CASE

10-4 WIDE SHEETINGS,

AT

Eighty-Five Cents Per Yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 6

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

REDUCTION.

FRENCH CORSETS

REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.

WOVEN CORSETS

REDUCED TO $1 50.

Goffered and Embroidered Skirts

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THORNHILL & BURNS,

5 23 wsm24t

No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP FRENCH LINENS.

JUST RECEIVED,

3300 Yards French Shirting Linens,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CAN BE SOLD LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers of

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

4 20 fmw2mrp

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5 00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,

6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL at $6 75 per ton, Egg and Stove sizes; also the genuine Lagie Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 24 §6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT